

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.

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THE MAN WHO SHARED THE MURDERED KING'S PERIL: THE REFORMER SENHOR FRANCO, DICTATOR OF PORTUGAL.

DRAWN BY FRANK HAVILAND.

Senhor Joao Franco made a heroic endeavour, in which he was supported by the late King, to reform the abuses and corruption which existed in the Portuguese Administration. He discovered the existence of innumerable petty offices of no importance, carrying salaries that drained the treasury. The political situation resulting from his efforts became so strained that the Constitution was suspended and Senhor Franco became Dictator of Portugal. Immediately after the King's assassination, Senhor Franco offered the new King the support of a Coalition Ministry of Monarchists, and tendered his resignation.

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THE RETURN OF THE KAID.

IT was announced in Parliament on Monday last that Sir Harry Maclean's long-endured captivity had come to an end, and, while he may be congratulated upon release from durance vile after a sojourn of something more than six months in regions inaccessible to Europeans, it must be confessed that Mohammed Raisuli, his captor, has accomplished a really remarkable feat. He has seized the man who was at once Envoy of a Sultan and a British subject, he has carried him off to a district that is probably within sound of Gibraltar's gunfire, and has demanded a ransom that is sufficient to turn any modest brigand into an honest man. Moreover, with well-sustained judgment, he has placed himself under the protection of the British Government, and if he will but behave can draw a considerable pension and live like a man at ease. Unfortunately, the Kaid's release does not improve the general situation in Morocco in any way, and very serious rumours are current to the effect that France has decided that it will be necessary for her to support the Sultan with French troops, in order to enable him to hold his own against the growing forces of his half-brother. If this decision is carried into practice, the Act of Algieras will be violated, so it is hardly likely that France has decided to move so far without making inquiries in the Wilhelmstrasse to learn how such procedure is likely to be received and what it is likely to cost.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN LISBON.

AS soon as the news of the assassination was received from Portugal, our Special Artist Mr. S. Begg left for Lisbon, and accordingly the next number of *The Illustrated London News* will be of exceptional value. Mr. Begg arrived in Lisbon in time for the funeral of the King and Crown Prince, and everyone who is well acquainted with his work knows how admirably he can handle State ceremonies. Mr. Begg's energy and capability are so well known that his record of the events in Lisbon cannot fail to be one of the most interesting that he has produced for this Paper.

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THIS EXQUISITE PORTRAIT

See the article on page 192. It contains also reduced reproductions of THREE CHARMING HEADS from the Helleu Portfolio.

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PARLIAMENT.

THE Commons have begun the Session in a flighty, uncertain manner. While the Conservatives have been greatly encouraged by victories in the country, Mr. Balfour's periodical influenza deprived them of leadership at an important point; and the Liberals, in the absence of their chief, showed on one occasion less cohesion than usual. The reunited Nationalists have displayed an aggressive mood, though much less unfriendly to Mr. Birrell than to the Unionists; and the Labour Party, under the new leadership of Mr. Arthur Henderson, has shown its determination to push its own policy. A sensation was caused by the smallness of the majority—49—with which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's motion concerning the unemployed was defeated. Over a score of Unionists joined with the Labour Party in the censure on the Government for failing to submit proposals on the subject, but the drop in the majority was due chiefly to the abstention of Liberals, who considered that Mr. Burns's attitude was unsympathetic. They thought that he indulged too much in derision of the loafer who went to see "old Burns" going to the Levée, and that he was too much influenced by antagonism to the Labour Party. The speech which Mr. Birrell delivered on Irish policy was much more to the Liberal taste. Mr. Birrell boldly renewed his profession of faith in Home Rule, advocated the speedy breaking-up of grass-lands, and, when asked to put the Crimes Act in force, shouted an emphatic "I won't." His speech, cheered on his own side, gave immense delight to the Nationalists, while it depressed and amazed the Conservatives.

THE LISBON ASSASSINATIONS.

SO widespread was the consternation roused by the assassination of Dom Carlos and the Crown Prince, so conflicting were the stories, that some days elapsed before authentic details of the tragedy could be secured. It will be remembered that King Carlos, Queen Amelia, and the Crown Prince had just arrived in Lisbon, at the South Station, on their return from the Villa Vicosa. Prince Manuel met the royal party, and all four entered a carriage—which had been sent closed, but was opened by the King's command—and drove along the street that leads eastward from the Praça do Comercio. There would seem to have been a considerable crowd along the line of route. At a point between the Ministries of Finance and Public Works a man jumped out of the crowd to the step of the royal carriage and fired point-blank at the King, who sank back badly wounded. In a scene of wildest confusion, the Queen rose to protect her husband, the Princes drew the revolvers they were carrying and fired at the other assailants who had gathered round the carriage as soon as the first shot was fired. The postilion whipped up his horses, and as the carriage turned by the Ministry of the Interior a man fired twice at the Crown Prince with a carbine he was concealing under his cloak. Another shot from the depths of a surging crowd struck the Crown Prince at the same moment. Then the carriage was driven away almost at a gallop, and surrounded by soldiers, to the Arsenal, where the King and Crown Prince were removed in a dying condition, each being struck in three places. The last shot fired at King Carlos severed the carotid artery. The Infante Manuel, who is now King, was struck in the side, the mouth, and the arm, but was not seriously hurt by any of the bullets, and Queen Amelia escaped. From the fact that the Princes carried revolvers we may infer that they were not without knowledge of the dangers arising out of the political situation, but the sudden attack could not have been warded off unless the carriage had been surrounded by an escort, and though the Premier, Senhor Franco, had asked the King to allow an escort to attend the carriage, the request had been refused. All who know Lisbon at all well must have seen Dom Carlos riding through the city unattended time after time; he placed the utmost confidence in his people. The assassins, who were killed on the spot, have been identified. One, da Costa by name, was director of a newspaper and news agency; another, Manuel Buica or Boussia, was an ex-sergeant of cavalry and a private tutor; the third whose name has not been ascertained, is of Spanish nationality. There are several suspects under arrest, constitutional guarantees have been suspended in Portugal, and martial law proclaimed. It is said that the outrages are developments of a plan made by the Republican party to seize the Royal Family, send them to Brazil, and proclaim a Republic. It seems possible that Senhor Franco's vigorous measures rendered the Republicans' plans abortive and drove the worst spirits amongst them to an action that has aroused indignation throughout the civilised world.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

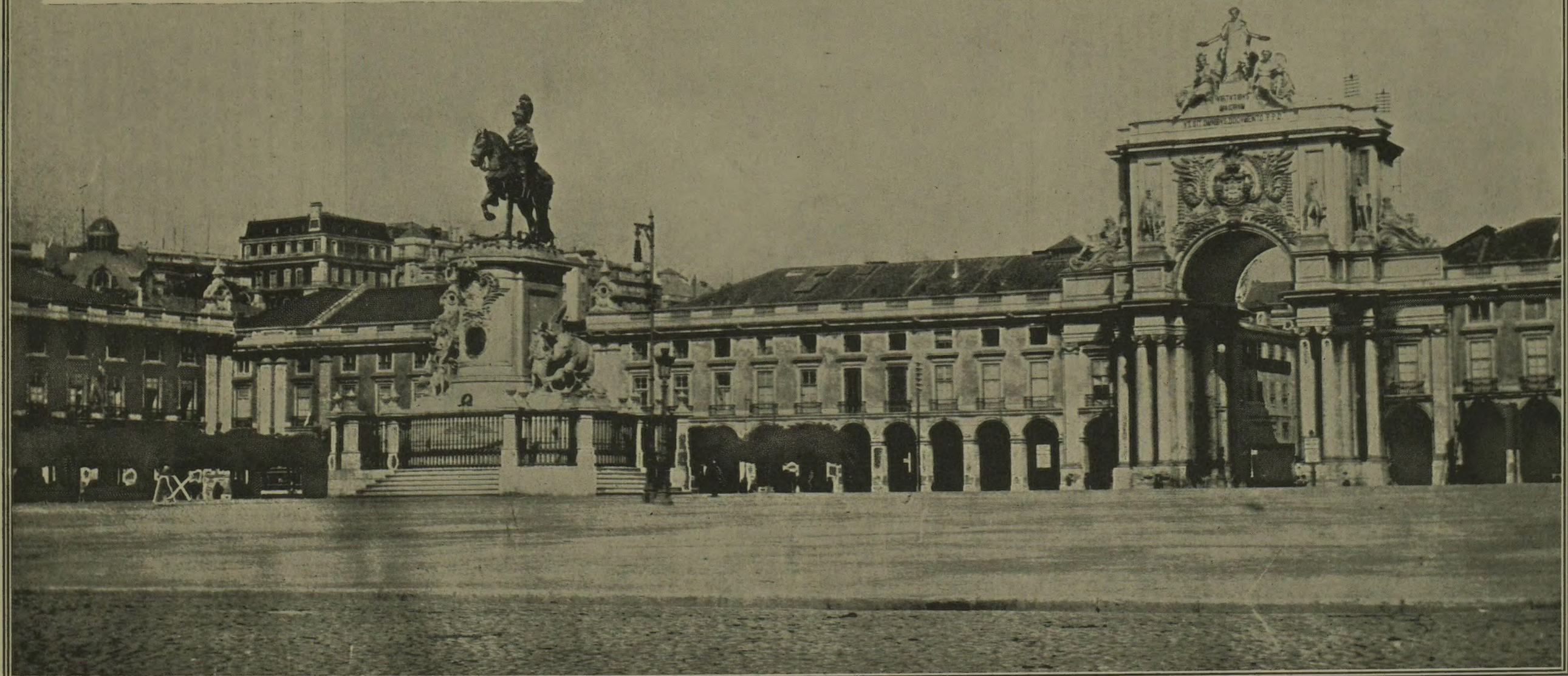
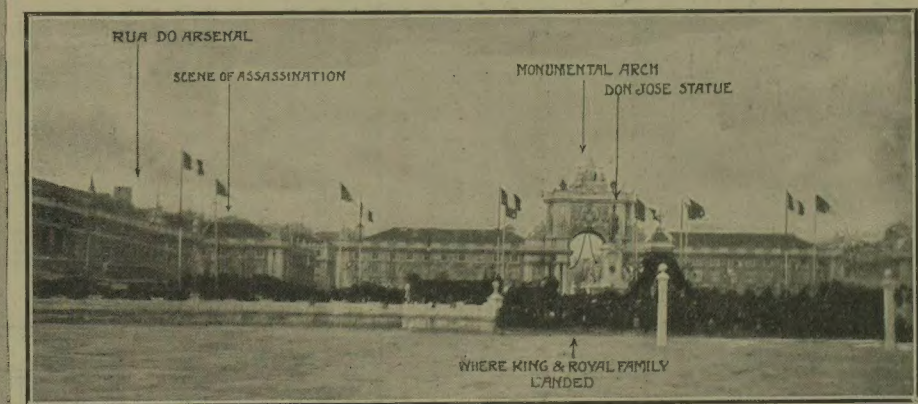
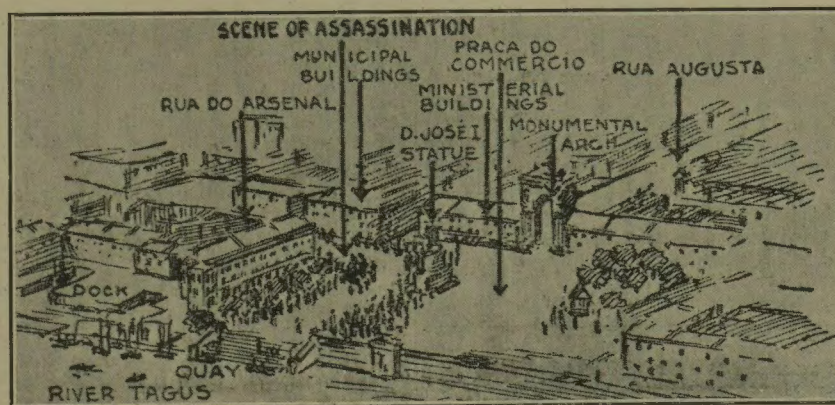
"THE BELOVED VAGABOND," AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

ADMIRERS of Mr. Locke's brilliant novel, "The Beloved Vagabond," must have felt nervous when they heard of the author's having dramatised his book through fear lest he should fail to get across the footlights the charm of his Paragot, that wayward, reckless, quixotic rhapsodist who is the very soul of the story. They need no longer be anxious. They will see at His Majesty's the Vagabond of their affections, with all his Bohemian hatred of respectability and love of café life and comradeship, his Gascon flow of rhetoric, and amusing tricks of exaggeration, his rover's joy in the open air and the open road, his Hedonistic philosophy and his bizarre, incalculable humour. In his play Mr. Locke shows us his Paragot in various manifestations. There is Paragot the poetic and ultra-chivalrous lover, who, to save his sweetheart from shame and her father from the disgrace of penal servitude, signs a bond in which he seems to sell his promised bride for money to a rival. That is the Paragot, or, rather, the Gaston de Nerac, of Mr. Locke's first act. Then there is Paragot the despondent wreck of himself, who drowns his sorrows in drink, and alternates fits of bacchanalian revelry with moods of gloom that depress his faithful Asticot and Blanquette, the waif and peasant girl, who, as the recipients of his bounty, have shared his restless pilgrimages. That is the Paragot of the last act, whom his Joanna, rid of her hateful husband and enlightened as to his self-sacrifice, persuades to accept her love. But the Paragot which delighted the first-night audience and roused it to a quite exceptional enthusiasm was the picturesque vagabond of the second act—the Paragot who was gay or sentimental, pensive or cynical, self-absorbed or boisterous in rapid turn. He was a revelation to the playgoer and he is going to make the play's success. The one phase of Paragot we are not given at His Majesty's is the social rebel who learnt to loathe the top-hatted propriety and the love-in-idleness of an English country-house; the Paragot who, because his Johanna was wedded to the conventions, chose Blanquette for the mother of his children. But, having begun his play with what was retrospective in the novel, having made his first act frankly romantic, Mr. Locke was wise in continuing and ending on the romantic note. He is happy in his interpreters. Mr. Tree's forte is not making love, and, therefore, he misses a little of Gaston's fervour in the first act; but his Paragot of the second act is delightful from beginning to end.

THE SCENE OF THE LISBON TRAGEDY: THE PLACE WHERE THE KING AND PRINCE WERE MURDERED.

PLAN OF THE SCENE OF THE ASSASSINATION: THE PRAÇA DO COMMERCIO AND THE CORNER OF THE RUA DO ARSENAL, WHERE THE CRIME WAS COMMITTED.—[Plan by courtesy of the "Daily Express."]

BLACK HORSE SQUARE, LISBON, WITH THE STEPS WHERE THE KING AND CROWN PRINCE LANDED JUST BEFORE THEIR ASSASSINATION.—[Photo. Trampus.]



A GENERAL VIEW OF BLACK HORSE SQUARE: THE PRAÇA DO COMMERCIO, WITH THE ENTRANCE (X) TO THE RUA DO ARSENAL AT THE FURTHER LEFT-HAND CORNER.

The King and Queen of Portugal, with the Crown Prince, had landed at the steps leading from the Tagus to Black Horse Square. They drove towards the junction of the Praça do Commercio with the Rua do Arsenal, and just as they turned into the latter street, they were set upon by the assassins. Under the trees on the left it is possible to trace part of the arcade which runs round into the Rua do Arsenal. Against a pillar of the arcade one of the assassins leaned when he fired at the Queen. The same man had already fired two shots at the Crown Prince.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME correspondents have remonstrated with me touching the suggestion I made last week that there is often more humbug, in the strictest sense of the word, about the official and professional types to whom the world trusts than in those quacks and adventurers whom the world distrusts even while it enjoys them. I took the case of a man like Mr. Bernard Shaw, who largely advertises his goods, but who has some goods to advertise. And I compared him with the other and far more subtle and insidious type of professor—the grave official who in the most stately and delicate manner draws attention to the merits of goods that are not there. Mr. Shaw is the cheap-jack greengrocer who does, after all his patter, hand me some brussels sprouts. When I have got them, I will then, with all solemnity, curse him for his disgusting Vegetarianism. But I will not say that he has given me nothing for my money.

But it so happens that an exact example of the contrast that I mean has just occurred in the first debate in Parliament. It is rather a curious and interesting case, and I really ask the reader to study it if he is at all concerned about the moral and intellectual future of our country. It is a perfect case of the two things: the able and essentially serious man who is considered absurd, and the really able man who has to be essentially absurd in order to be considered serious. No party question is raised in this Parliamentary incident; for as it happens, both the true and the false quack (I use the word without offence in both cases) were on the same side. They were both saying (as far as the debate and division went) the same thing. They would both be called Radicals. They were both Radicals repudiating Socialism; while expressing sympathy with social reform. They were both clever men, and both sincere men. But one was a free-lance talking sound philosophical sense: he was greeted with laughter as a mere lark. The other was a very capable official, talking the most wild and shapeless nonsense: he was considered at once impressive and important. He had the manner, though not the greens.

Here is the case. Mr. Kettle, an Irish Nationalist, made a speech in which he said that he liked everything about Socialism except its fundamental principle. This is an extraordinarily acute, forcible, and thoughtful remark. It would be impossible to put more clearly and curtly, in one epigram, the whole position of most Irishmen (and most Roman Catholic Radicals, like Mr. Belloc) on the present quarrel of the rich and poor. It is not an easy position to sum up, but Mr. Kettle here summed it up with humour and precision. He meant, of course, that he liked the spirit and connotation of most popular Socialism; he liked its sincerity, its thirst for abstract fairness, its pity, its Christian anger. Of its occasional fierceness—being an Irishman—he had no great horror; with its war with landlords and the oppressive rich he naturally had historical sympathy. What he could not and would not accept was the Socialist first principle: the theory that the means of production ought all to belong to the State. He would not admit, as a point of abstract ethics, that one man ought not to own one field. He was just as much horrified as any Socialist at one man owning all the fields. But his first principle was that every man, if possible, should have absolute property; not that no man should have it: therefore he could not be a Socialist. All this important and interesting mental position he summed up in a few words. He put a book full of

solid ethics and economics into a sentence—"I like everything about Socialism except the principle on which it rests." Very well. The remark was greeted with roars of derisive laughter. And a Radical paper headed the incident "An Irish Bull"!

Now for the solemn and official attack on Socialism. Dr. Macnamara is a man of distinguished mental force, for whom I have a personal regard; and I here pause to implore him not to become a good Parliamentarian, not to catch the tone of the House, not to talk as our successful public men are all talking. In other words, I implore him not to hang up his head like his hat. I cannot believe that

along" as soon as possible? If it is a bad thing it ought not to be denounced as an impossibility; it ought to be denounced as a possibility. Why is it "chimerical" to try to make something you want very much "come along," even if it can't come "just yet"? Why is it particularly "practical" to stare at a railway-train that has not reached the station, and then call it a Chimæra? What is a "practical man"; and why is it more practical to say that things won't come along just yet, than to try and make them come along?

In these two or three vague sentences can be found nearly all the weird fallacies that are wasting and eating away the intellect of England. There is the extraordinary talk about Socialism "coming along" all by itself, as if it were some sort of large animal. People believe (apparently) that a vast and ferocious elephant has just started from Peking, and is walking across Asia and Europe towards us; but it has hardly reached Russia, and is not coming along to us just yet. Apparently we can only await its advent in quaking stillness. And we are not even allowed, by way of passing the time, to ask whether we want an elephant, or whether, when we get him, he will be a white elephant. And if anyone points out that Socialism is not an elephant coming from Peking, but a business arrangement, which we may, or may not, make ourselves to suit ourselves, then he is called "unpractical." We who are Radicals often speak of the evils of a slavish and panic-stricken submission to the past. But I think there is one thing meaner; a slavish and panic-stricken submission to the future.

Then there is the everlasting nonsense about being a practical man. When will people see the simple fact that practicality is a question of means, not of ends? Whether your course is practical depends on what you want to do? If two men in London want to go to Glasgow, you may then say that one is more practical than the other; you may say (for example) that the man who in the course of his journey is found at Brighton is somewhat the less practical of the two. But it is not "unpractical" to go to Brighton if you like Brighton. It is not "unpractical" to go to Lapland if you like Lapland. There are unpractical methods. There is no such thing as an unpractical aim; though there may be such a thing as a wrong aim. There can be nothing "unpractical" about a serious ultimate desire; though there may be something wrong about it. It is not unpractical to want to be a tramp. It is unpractical, if you want to be a tramp, to buy a large house in Grosvenor Square.

Similarly, it is not unpractical in Socialists to seek to make their scheme "come along," even if it must take a long time in coming, if they really want it very much. The only question is whether we want it very much. That question the official speech did not even begin to discuss. That question Mr. Kettle did begin to discuss, and began at the right end. I only mentioned the contrast as typical of the strange war between the recognised official who talks nonsense and the derided outsider who talks sense. A member of the Ministry ties himself in a useless knot of words that lead nowhere, and is fully reported and duly praised. An Irish Member argues like an educated man, alludes to the only objection to Socialism in phrases that have the clearness of a logician and the virile reticence of a gentleman; and he is treated not only as a clown, but as an unconscious clown.

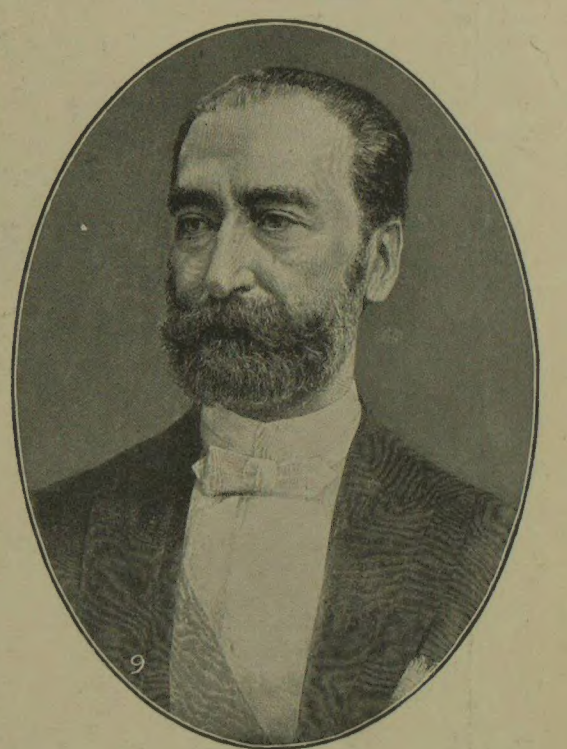
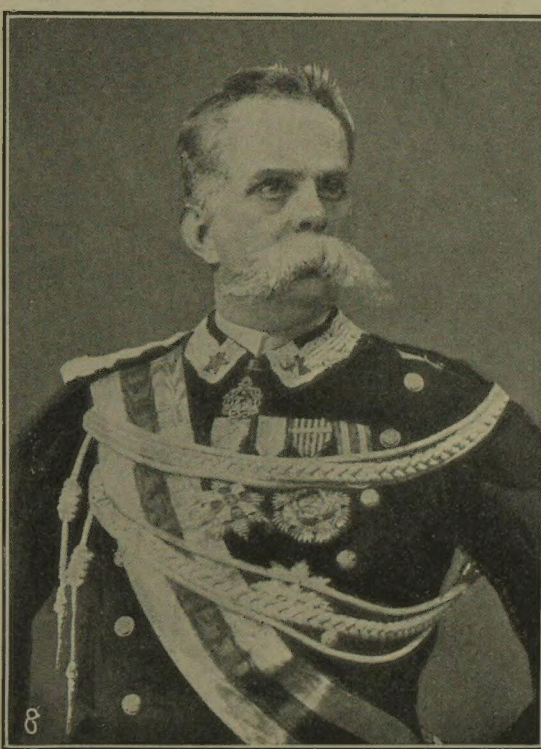
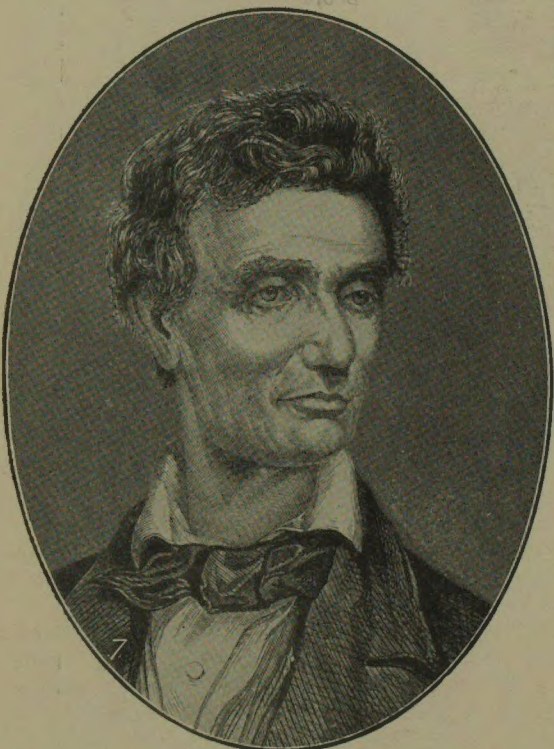
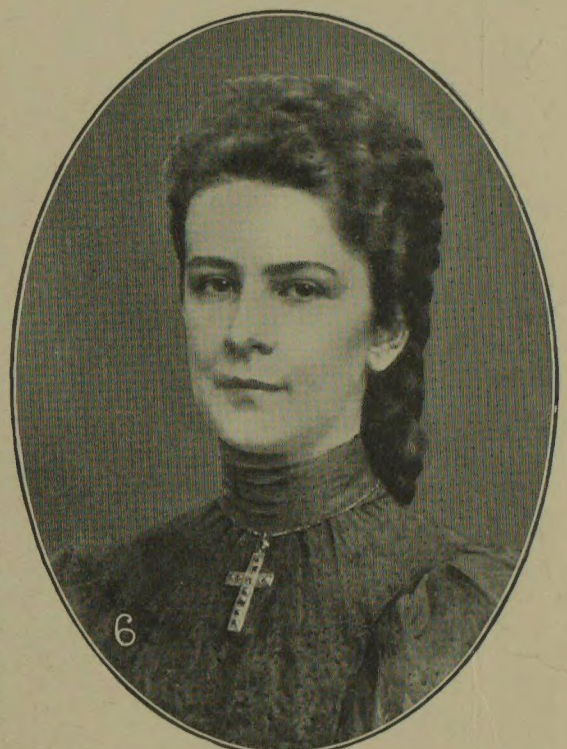
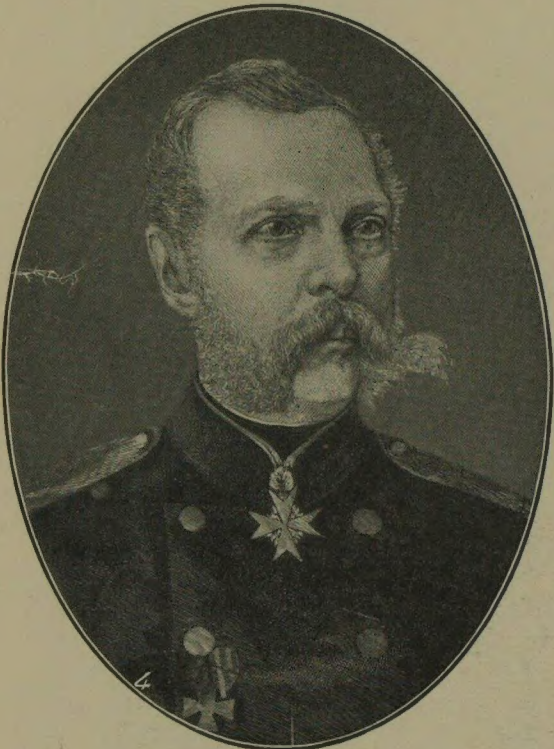
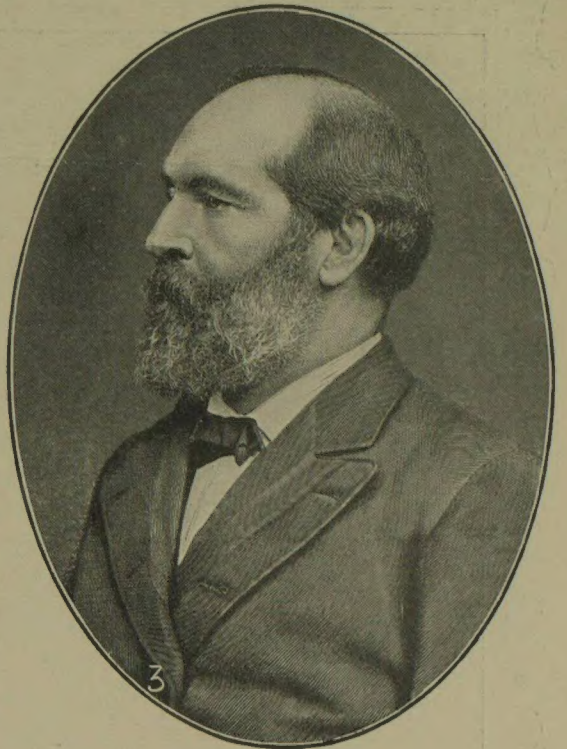
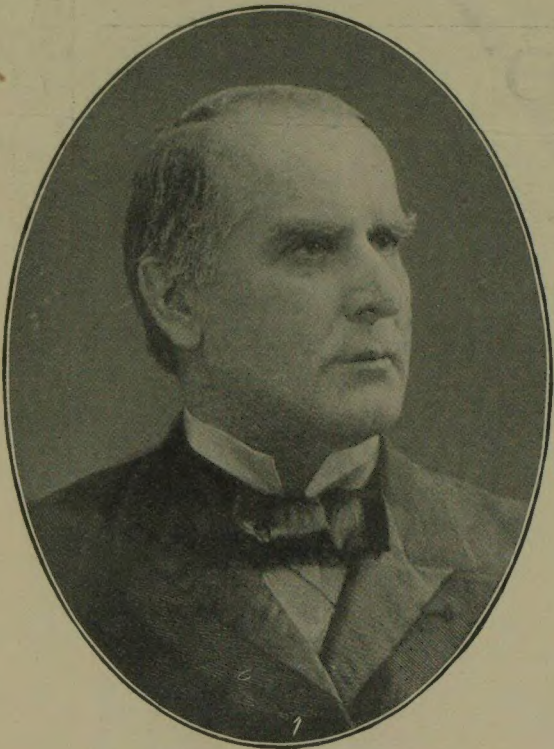


THE NEW KING OF PORTUGAL, MANUEL II., AT THE AGE OF THREE.

a man of his mentality really thought about what he was saying on this occasion; I believe he unconsciously caught at a certain note in the air; that he made himself into an echo. What he said (according to the reports) was in substance this. Some people wanted Socialism. But there was one slight objection to that—it wasn't coming along just yet. As a practical man, he must dismiss such chimerical impossibilities—or words exactly to that affect. This was cheered; and it undoubtedly represents the established view held by the House of Commons and perhaps by the British public, of what an attack on Socialism ought to be like. And knowing that, look at it!—consider it! It is not an attack on Socialism; it is not an objection to Socialism at all. It does not even hint whether Socialism, if it came, would be good or bad. It only says that it is not coming—"just yet"; to which the Socialist would naturally reply "That depends on whether I can make it come or you can prevent it coming." If Socialism is a good thing, why should not men try to make it "come

Photo, Camacho.

RULERS WHO HAVE FALLEN BY THE ASSASSIN'S HAND: HALF A CENTURY'S RECORD OF POLITICAL CRIMES.



1. PRESIDENT MCKINLEY,
Assassinated at Buffalo by Leon Czolgosz, September 5, 1901.

4. ALEXANDER II, TSAR OF RUSSIA,
Assassinated at St. Petersburg, March 13, 1881.

7. PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
Assassinated by Wilkes Booth in Ford's Theatre, Washington, April 14, 1865.

2. NASR-ED-DIN, SHAH OF PERSIA,
Assassinated by Mollah Reza, May 1, 1896.

5. KING ALEXANDER OF SERBIA AND QUEEN DRAGA,
Assassinated by Military Conspirators at Belgrade, June 11, 1903.

8. KING HUMBERT OF ITALY,
Assassinated by Bresci at Monza, July 20, 1900.

3. PRESIDENT GARFIELD,
Assassinated by Guiteau, July 2, 1881.

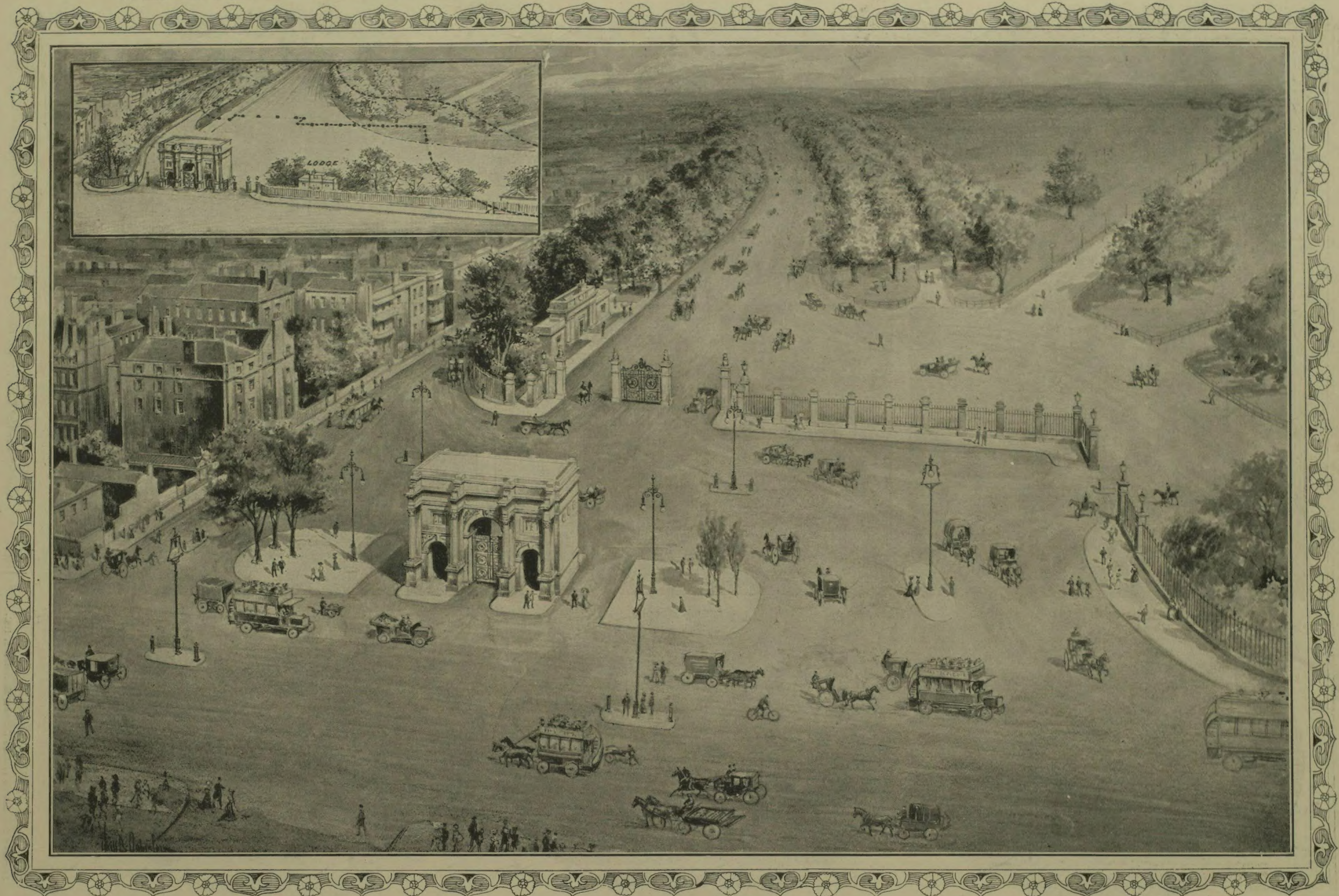
6. THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH OF AUSTRIA,
Assassinated by Lucchesi at Geneva, September 10, 1898.

9. PRESIDENT CARNOT,
Assassinated by Caserio Santo at Lyons, July 24, 1894.

GREATER VISIBILITY FOR THE MARBLE ARCH: ENHANCING A LOST DECORATION OF LONDON.

DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY MR. F. W. SPEAIGHT, THE ORIGINATOR.

THE MARBLE ARCH AS IT IS, AND THE LINES OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.



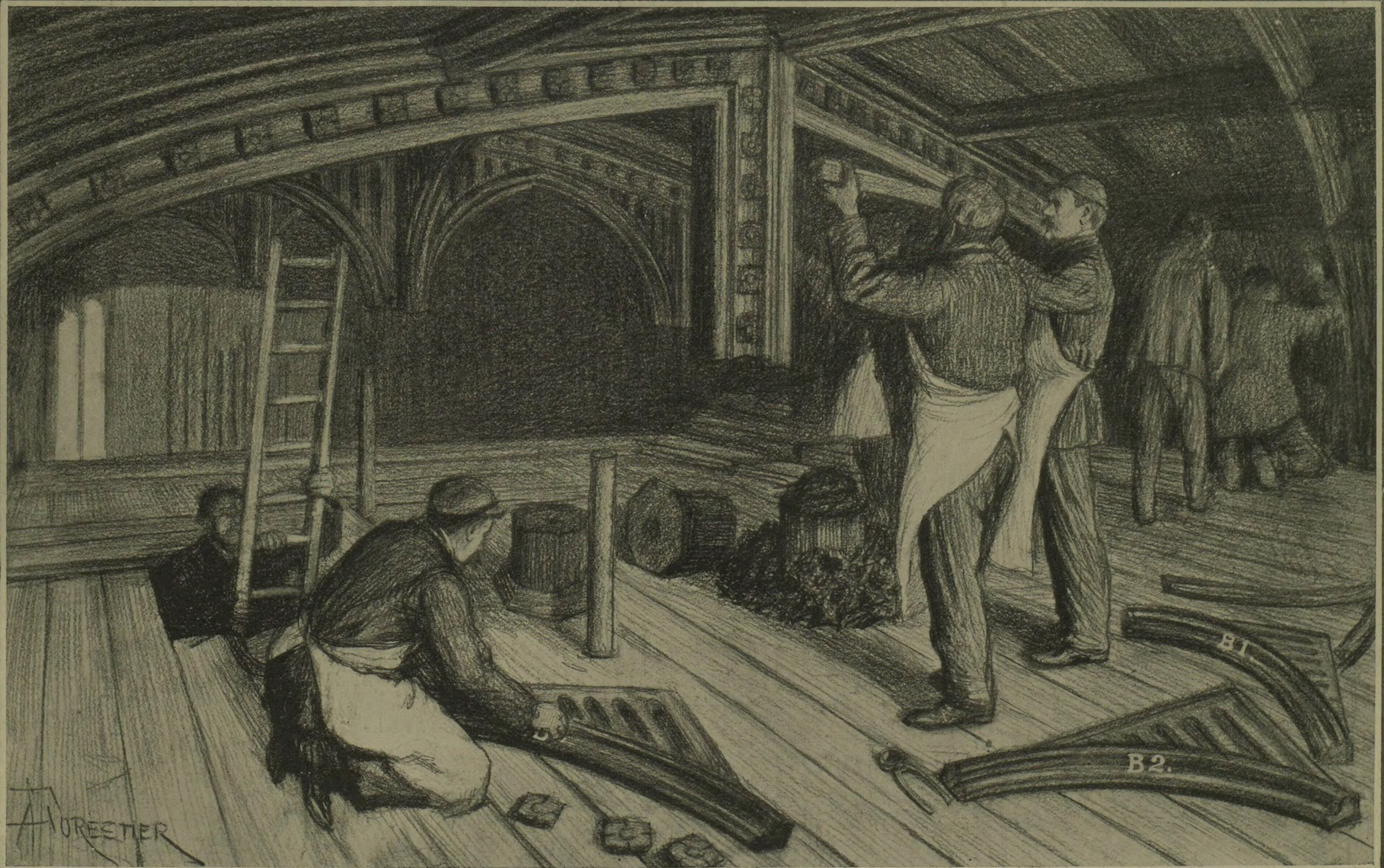
THE AMENDED DESIGN FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE MARBLE ARCH, AS FINALLY APPROVED BY THE KING.

Very few people realise how great an ornament London possesses in the Marble Arch, because the railings of Hyde Park have run so closely up to the structure. For a building to be effective, it must be isolated, and a scheme has been projected by Mr. F. W. Speaight which will give the Arch greater visibility. His proposal has now been approved by the King, and

has been brought to a practical issue by the hearty sympathy and co-operation of Mr. L. V. Harcourt, the First Commissioner of Works. In the smaller drawing the dotted lines show the position of the improvements, which will give a wide space around the Arch and enable it to be seen to advantage from many points. The works will cost £5000.

THE CAREFUL DEMOLITION OF CROSBY HALL: PRECAUTIONS IN CASE OF RECONSTRUCTION.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, FEB. 8, 1908.—187

NUMBERING THE SECTIONS OF THE BEAUTIFUL ROOF OF CROSBY HALL SO THAT IT MAY BE PUT TOGETHER AGAIN.

All the efforts to save Crosby Hall have been in vain, and the beautiful building is now being taken down. The work, however, is proceeding slowly, and every stone of the walls and every section of the splendid oak roof is carefully numbered and lettered, so that if occasion offered the Hall might be rebuilt on another site. Our drawing is taken from the scaffolding under the roof, and shows the removal of the sections of the groined carving.

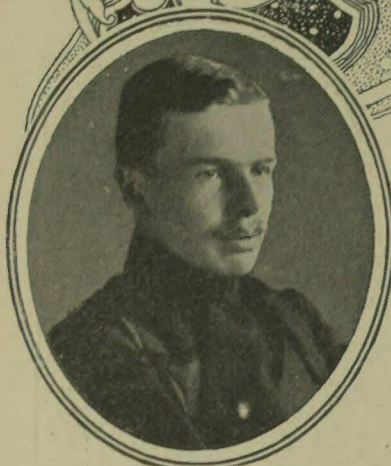


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
CAPTAIN P. A. CLIVE,
New M.P. for Hereford.

Dom Carlos.

By the revolting and cowardly murder of Portugal's ruler the country loses one of its few honest men; Great Britain loses a friend who proved his friendship in the hour of adversity; and Europe loses a Sovereign whose influence, even though it was

never very considerable, was always devoted to the best interests of peace, freedom, and progress. When, nearly a year ago, King Carlos granted to Senhor Joao Franco and his colleagues dictatorial powers, because the Progressive and Regeneration parties were robbing the country in the name of honest government, he realised to the fullest extent the dangerous road that lay before him. Senhor Franco had put before his royal master in the plainest fashion a statement of the results that must accrue if the two great parties in the State were to be allowed to continue their jobbery and robbery in the interests of their friends, and the King gave him a free hand to sweep away sinecures and to see that no man or woman received unearned money from the public funds. Throughout Portugal Senhor Franco's progress was most bitterly opposed; hundreds, and even thousands of people who had never known want were faced with the bitter alternatives of earning an honest living or starving. The subsidised Press assailed Senhor Franco, who promptly suspended the papers and put their editors in prison. Deputies made violent attacks upon him; he sent them to study patience and self-restraint in jail.

A strong and merciless dictator, he was supported throughout the long and trying months of last year by the approval and encouragement of Dom Carlos, and such a great improvement had been effected in national finances, so many leeches had been removed from the treasury's dwindling body that a return to constitutional government was promised for April next. King Carlos had been



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR A. FARQUHAR,
Nonagenarian Veteran.

warned that the lowest orders of his people were being incensed against him by an irresponsible press and irresponsible speakers, but he was a man of more than ordinary personal courage, accustomed since he came to the throne to mingle with his subjects in the friendliest fashion, and he refused to take precautions. Why the Crown Prince should have been murdered at the same time as his father is too great a problem for the average intelligence, because Prince Louis Philip, who had only just returned from a journey to the Portuguese Colonies in Africa, was out of sympathy with Senhor Franco's drastic measures, and had protested against them to his father. The whole melancholy business is almost inexplicable until we remember that eighty-five per cent. of the people of Portugal are illiterate, and that Lisbon is full of men and women who have been cheating the State for years, and have been called upon peremptorily in the past few months to refrain from further attacks upon the national prosperity. If the new and united Cabinet under Admiral Amaral will see that the task for which Dom Carlos worked and died is persevered in, neither the labour nor the death of the late lamented King will be in vain. Should they fail to do so, should Portugal fall back into the slough of bankruptcy and corruption from which her martyr ruler was endeavouring to raise her, the memory of his sacrifice will supply at least one glorious page in a political history that has not been very creditable for many years past. The position of the new King Manuel, who is called so suddenly, at the age of eighteen, to look after the prosperity of his kingdom, is indeed a difficult one; but his youth will bring him sympathy from all sides; and doubtless he will do all that may become a man, for his parentage and tradition are those of which any ruler may feel proud.

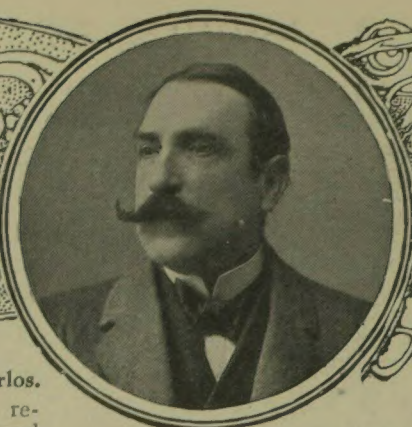


Photo. Braun, Clément.
M. ANTONIN MERCIÉ,
New Foreign Members of the Royal Academy.

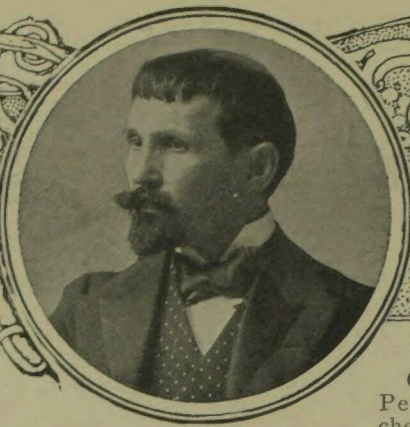


Photo. Braun, Clément.
M. DAGNAN-BOUVERET,

WORLD'S NEWS AND PORTRAITS.

Portraits. Colonel Sir Duncan MacKenzie, commanding the Natal Militia, came prominently before the public only a few weeks ago, when his prompt treatment of the threatened Zulu rising on the Natal border kept the trouble from spreading and brought Dinizulu to trial. He

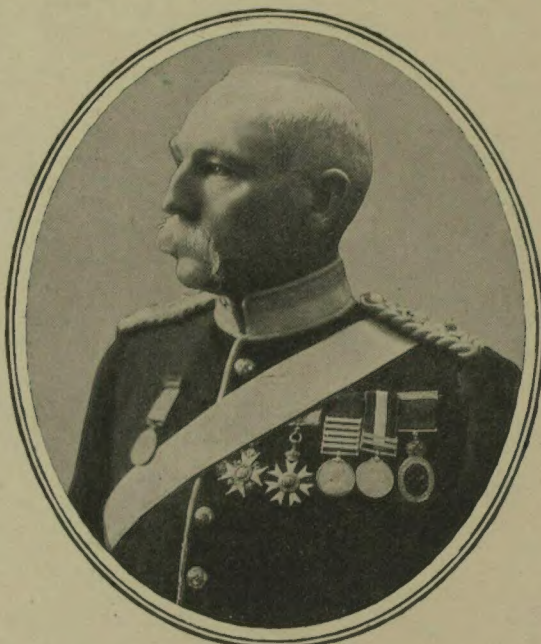


Photo. Watson Robertson.
SIR DUNCAN MACKENZIE,
Commanding Natal Militia in Zululand.

is a dashing soldier, a fine polo-player, and a first-class shot. He belongs to Natal, where he was educated and still lives. Sir Duncan received his K.C.M.G. last year.

Afonso Henriques, Duke of Oporto, who now becomes heir-presumptive to the throne of Portugal, is the second son of King Luiz I. and the Queen Mother, Maria Pia, daughter of the late King Victor

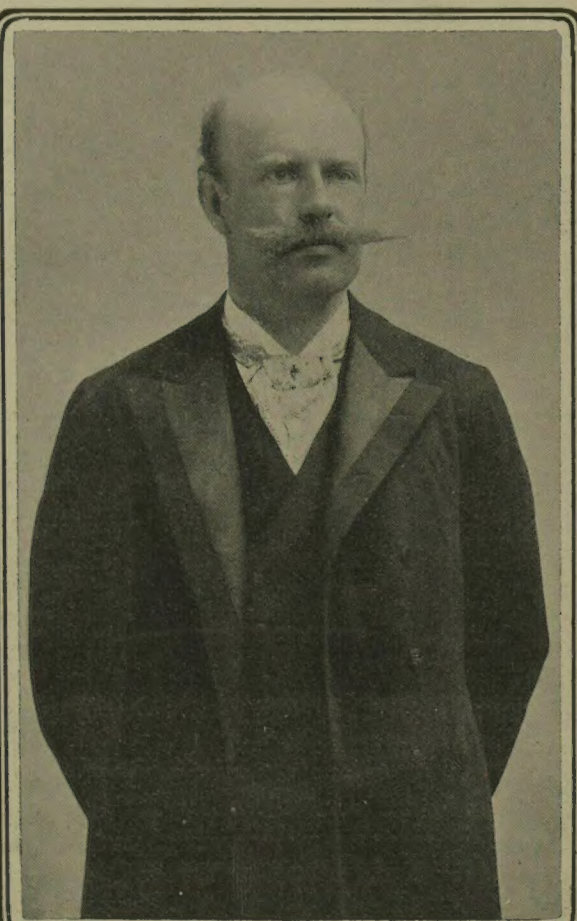


Photo. Numa Blanc.
THE DUKE OF OPORTO, HEIR-PRESUMPTIVE OF PORTUGAL.

Emanuel of Italy. He was born in 1865, and is not well known beyond Portugal, where he may be said to enjoy rather than to court popularity.

Captain Percy Archer Clive,

who has recovered the Ross Division of Herefordshire for the Unionist party, was born in 1873, and educated at Eton and Sandhurst. He entered the Army in 1891, and has seen service in West Africa and in the South African War. While serving in the Transvaal in 1900, he was elected without opposition as member for South Herefordshire. Captain Clive is a Justice of the Peace and one of the County Council representatives on the Territorial Army Association. His return has been hailed, chiefly by Unionists, as a great triumph for the Unionist cause.

M. Pascal Adolphe Jean Dagnan-Bouveret, the new foreign R.A., is a Parisian. He studied under Gérôme, and made his first success in 1879 at the Salon with "Une Noce chez un Photographe." Latterly he has painted sacred and allegorical subjects.

M. Antonin Mercie, the sculptor who has been elected the other foreign Academician of the year, is a native of Toulouse, whose fame came to him with his great allegorical group, "Gloria Victis," which he finished soon after the Franco-German War. He designed the tombs of Michelet and Louis Philippe, the "Génie des Arts," and the two "Davids" at the Louvre. As a student he won the Prix de Rome.

The Hon. J. X. Merriman, who is now Premier and Treasurer of Cape Colony, is a Somersetshire man who went to South Africa when he was eight years old, and entered the political arena shortly before he attained his thirtieth year. He has been a surveyor and a farmer, a member of the Molteno Ministry, Commissioner for the Crown Lands, and a member of the Jameson Raid Committee. Although he is not a man of genius, Mr. Merriman is recognised on all sides as a sane and sober politician who may help South Africa to the unification that is said by some of her most expert politicians to be the solution for most of the troubles that beset the country.

The plan for London's new County Hall has been selected from a large number of competitive designs submitted, and the choice of the judges, Sir Aston Webb, Mr. Norman Shaw, and Mr. W. G. Riley, has fallen upon the plans of Mr. Ralph Knott, a young architect who leaps suddenly into fame and wealth. The proceeds of the work will be worth between thirty and forty thousand pounds. Mr. Knott's design is in the style of the English Renaissance.

Admiral Sir Arthur Farquhar, K.C.B., who died on Jan. 29, was born ninety-three years ago and was himself the son of an Admiral. He entered the Navy when George IV. was on the throne, and was connected with the Service for forty years before he received the important appointment of Commander-in-Chief on the Pacific Station. From 1878 to 1880, Sir Arthur was at Devonport. He was a Justice of the Peace and Deputy Lieutenant of his county, and had been for a long time on the retired list.

Mr. Denis O'Sullivan, who died rather suddenly last week in the United States at a comparatively early age, was a singer well known upon the London concert platform. Of Irish parentage, he was perhaps heard at his best in Irish music, and was particularly successful when he appeared in Charles Villiers Stanford's opera, "Shamus O'Brien." Born in San Francisco, he received his musical education in England, France, and Italy, and made his début with the Carl Rosa Company. Mr. O'Sullivan, who leaves a large circle of friends and admirers to regret his early end, was a great linguist, and could sing in more than half-a-dozen languages.



Photo. Russell.
MR. RALPH KNOTT,
Winner of Prize for L.C.C. Design.

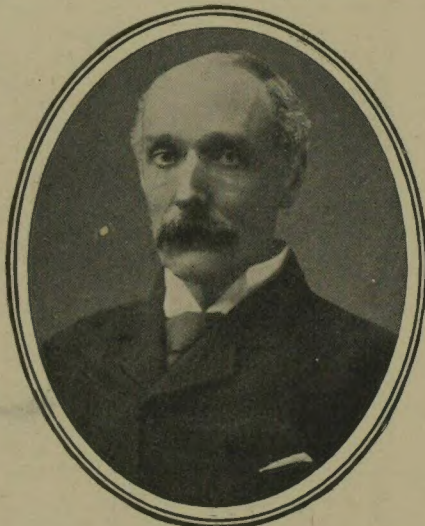


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE HON. J. X. MERRIMAN,
New Premier of Cape Colony.

“AS IT WERE A WHEEL IN THE MIDDLE OF A WHEEL”:

EZEKIEL'S VISION SEEN IN MESOPOTAMIA BY A RECENT TRAVELLER.



A NATURAL PHENOMENON WHICH PROBABLY INSPIRED EZEKIEL'S VISION.

Dr. A. Hume Griffith, who has been conducting a medical mission in Mesopotamia, saw there a wonderful sunset effect which repeated the appearance described by Ezekiel in his vision by the river Chebar. The prophet described the bright colour which appeared in the sky, followed by the appearance of a wheel, as it were, working in the middle of a wheel. During the afterglow Dr. Griffith saw the sky lit up with rays of various hues, projecting like the spokes of a wheel from the setting sun. From either side of the sun wings seemed to issue. The period of the year was the same as that referred to in Ezekiel.—[DRAWING BY A. FORESTIER FROM DR. GRIFFITH'S MATERIALS AND SKETCHES.]

THE COWBOY IN HIS GLORY: THROWING THE LARIAT.

DRAWN BY GILBERT HOLIDAY.



A MASTER OF THE BUCKING BRONCHO: THE COWBOY SUDDENLY STOPPING HIS HORSE AND THROWING THE LARIAT.

The cowboys of the Far West are as skilful as the Indians in the management of bucking horses and of the lariat. They can keep their seat on the wildest animals, and they have an extraordinary skill in catching wild horses with the lasso. A favourite sport of the cowboys is to lasso each other's horses so as to bring a rider up in mid-career.

PRECIOUS RELICS OF ANTIQUITY SAVED FROM DESTRUCTION.



THE WALLS OF ROME IN COURSE OF DEMOLITION.



A GREEK STATUE ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

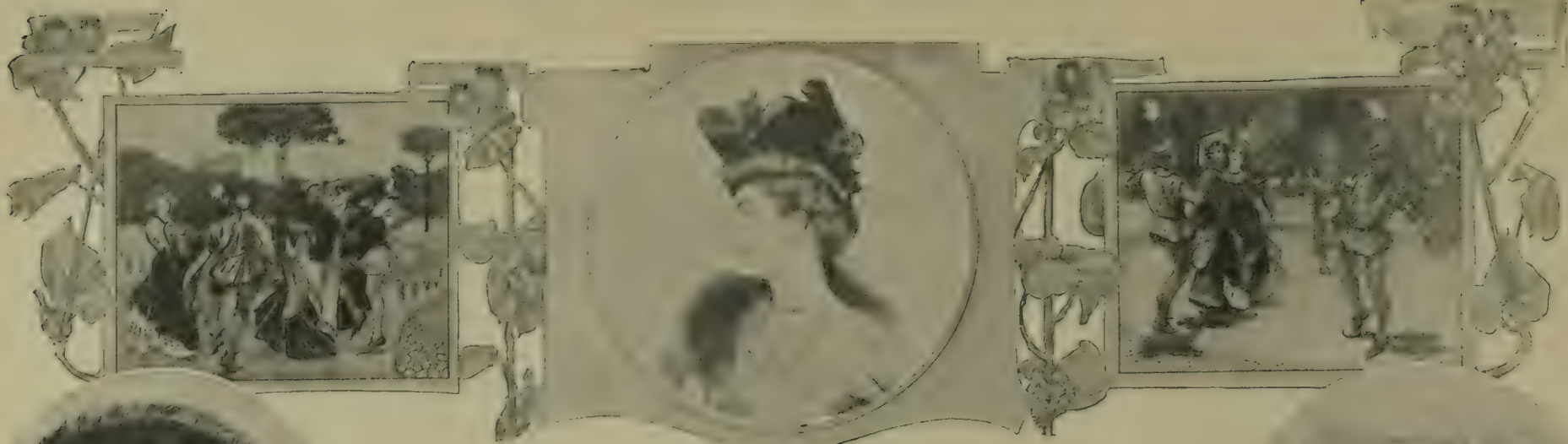
1. THE ARRESTED DEMOLITION OF THE WALLS OF ROME NEAR THE VIA ABRUZZI.

2. THE ARRESTED DEMOLITION OF THE WALLS OF ROME NEAR THE VIA MARCHE.

3. AN ADDITION TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM; HEAD OF THE STATUE OF A MOURNING WOMAN.

4. THE STATUE OF A MOURNING WOMAN, ADDED TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

The Municipality of Rome has fortunately been constrained to stop the ruthless acts of vandalism which were being committed on the ancient walls of Aurelian. Seven great breaches were to be made to give free passage at the end of seven streets. The stretch of wall attacked extended from the Porta Pinciana to the Porta Salaria, and marked the actual line where, in 536 A.D., Belisarius commanded in person the defence of the city against Vitiges and the Goths. The other photographs on this page are of a Greek statue purchased last year for the British Museum and exhibited this month for the first time.—[PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE STATUE BY MANSIELL.]



A DAINTY HEAD BY PAUL HELLEU.

THE NEW PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN: HELLEU'S FINEST WORK

A CHARMING SOCIETY PORTRAIT
BY PAUL HELLEU.

in France, he could have found himself so at any moment in the last ten years by crossing the Channel. That he has crossed it, and many times, of late, and been happy in the making of innumerable drawings of the fair women of this country, is a compliment to the Englishwoman and her frocks which France would have been loth to make forty years ago. To one whose art has its foundations laid upon such tender things as band-boxes, and the very fabric of whose talent is delicate as crêpe-de-Chine, the French tradition of the Englishwoman might well have been terrifying. Mme. Mohl's curlpapers, and her hair when out of them, resembling, it is said, a long-haired hearth-rug, must have contributed greatly to the legend of the English "Miss"; and the caricature of teeth and "tailor-mades," has been very long a-dying. Gavarni's visit to London resulted in no explanations, and the notion of an island of Quakeresses was long a fund of humour to the Parisian. Who shall deny that we have had our revenge in M. Helleu's plates? Such a gallery of fair women has won its way back to Paris from his diamond point as would convince a whole nation of Taines.

"Paint English subjects, they pay much better," was the advice we remember Charles Reade giving to an artist with unprofitable foreign preferences in paint. M. Helleu has acted on that advice. He has etched English subjects and an English Queen, and if it has paid, it is not only the artist who is richer.

It was inevitable that M. Helleu should make the picture of a Queen. His women make so gracious a court that it becomes them to have a head. And perhaps no pencil dedicated to womankind has been more exclusive, more particular, than M. Helleu's. With the work-girl of Steinlen, the art-student of Renouard, the *danseuse* of Degas, it has had not a moment's concern. M. Helleu has not gone to the boulevards for his types of fair women, but to Cowes and the *salon*. Even among gentle-folk he has picked his way with astonishing discretion, and his world is peopled with none but radiant Dianas of the drawing-room; she who is a Helleu-sitter bears about her a badge—nay, a certificate—of elegance. It may not be gained. From the Duchess of Marlborough to Mme. Letellier, from "Mlle. M." to "Duchess N.," and through the whole alphabet of anonymous Countesses, the Helleu-sitter has a distinction and charm which is all her own. And while his women are exquisite with the full accomplishment of charm, his children, from the "Ellen" of so many drawings, who is the artist's daughter, to Miss Wanamaker, of New York, are apt pupils in the school of beauty; it is already too late to address them with Andrew Marvell's verse—

O then let me in time compound
And parley with those conquering eyes,
Ere they have tried their force to wound;
Ere with their glancing wheels they drive

In triumph over hearts that strive,
And them that yield but more despise.
Let me be laid
Where I may see the glories from some shade.

At twenty M. Helleu entered the Art School of the Rue Bonaparte, there working under Gérôme. His first Salon picture was a portrait of a young girl, who was to grow up to be his wife, and the model of many of his most delicate and charming drawings. After his Paris studies he travelled, filling all the while his sketch-book: we hear of him in Edmond de Goncourt's "Journal," under the date of Jan. 31, 1895: "At the end of the evening Helleu arrived; he had spent the day, in spite of the cold, painting the statues, half clothed in snow, in the gardens of Versailles.

He spoke of the peculiar beauty of this polar scene. He also confided that he had worked at Chartres, at Rheims, and at Notre-Dame, where he had spent his mornings for nearly two years, searching out all the nooks and corners of the towers, and sketching among the angels." That was his apprenticeship; it had been no more surprising to hear that Pugin had been assistant in a bonnet-shop. M. Helleu is said to be an artist without a studio.

A PIQUANT STUDY BY PAUL
HELLEU.

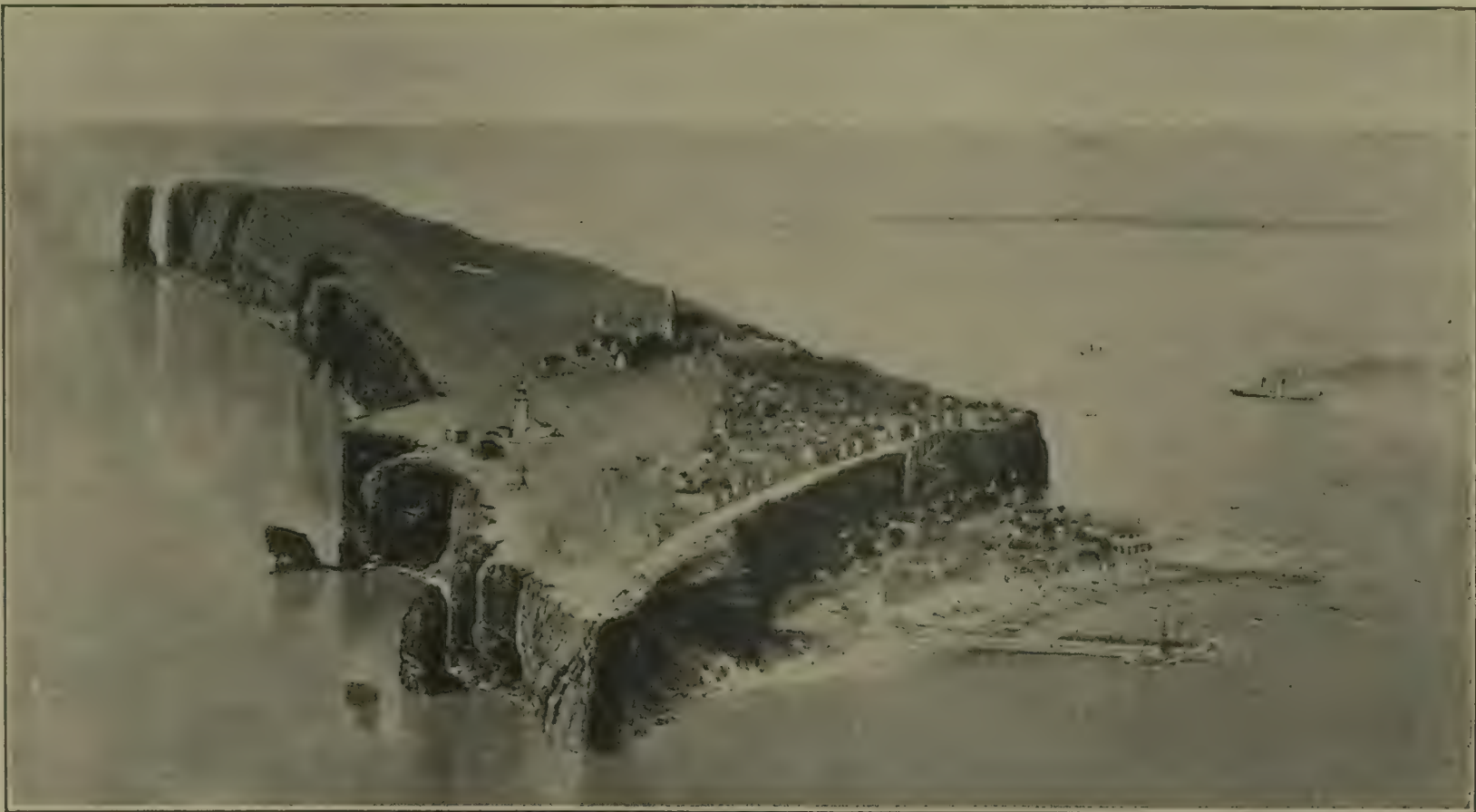
The smell of paints, the black-leaded stove, the model's unregal throne—far be these from him. His drawing-room, pale in white paint, flickering here and there with gilt, and filled with such furniture as we see in his drawings—the curved and satined sofas and chairs of Louis the Fifteenth's epoch—his drawing-room, and no other, is his drawing room. It would be against the genius of his etching-needle to perform in a work-room. It plays across the copper, and will be no drudge. The tinted etchings are, in themselves things feminine; their surface is soft as watered silk, their congregation of lines gentle and flowing as "the liquefaction of her clothes." The line which does duty for an eyebrow lies upon the paper as exquisitely as the feather it resembles lies across my lady's forehead; and the curves which are set down in imitation of a fair mouth are so fleeting and yet so sure that they seem to be shot on to the drawing from Dan Cupid's own quiver.

Whistler, Boldini, Sargent—these would be named as his masters, And if there is among French artists of the past one to whom he gives more persistent admiration than the rest, it is Ingres. Boldini, of course, is the modern master whose work most resembles M. Helleu's; it has been found possible to confuse the drawings of the one with the other. With Cheret, too, M. Helleu has much in common. But Cheret keeps a gayer company; his sitters flaunt it on the hoardings, while M. Helleu's can, at the most, abandon themselves to cushions. His women swim like Mr. Meredith's heroines, and I doubt not that Balzac, learned in such matters, would have found in M. Helleu the ideal illustrator of his little-known "Traité de la Démarche."

And now that M. Helleu is amongst us, it behoves us to keep him. Does the force of Mme. Vigée le Brun's criticism, made when she, like M. Helleu, came to England to do a royal portrait, still hold good? She wrote of her experiences in a country house: "After dinner all the ladies used to retire into a long room, and occupy themselves with embroidery and wool-work. No one spoke a word. On their side, the gentlemen took their books and kept the same silence. . . . On one occasion I uttered an exclamation of pleasure at the sight of a particularly charming engraving, and I shall not forget the surprised looks of all present." No, it cannot be thought that he has found his sitters silent; for we see them, in his drawings, with the word upon their lips. E.M.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN: PORTRAIT-ETCHING EXECUTED SPECIALLY FOR
"THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" BY PAUL HELLEU.

A VANISHING ISLAND AND A PHOTOGRAPHIC CURIOSITY.



THE CRUMBLING ISLAND WE GAVE TO GERMANY FOR SUBSTANTIAL AFRICAN CONCESSIONS.

Heligoland, the rocky islet forty-six miles north-west of the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, was ceded in 1890 to Germany, in exchange for valuable concessions in Africa. The island is visibly shrinking under the action of the waves. Artillery practice at the forts is also very damaging to the coast-line. The population numbers about seven hundred.

THE FORTY-FOOT TELESCOPE AT SLOUGH.

Photographed by Sir JOHN F. W. HERSCHEL.

In 1839 Sir John Herschel, wishing to ascertain more fully how far organic matter is indispensable to the decomposition of the salts of silver by light, used glass plates to receive, under water, a deposit of "muriate" (chloride) of silver from a mixed solution of the nitrate with common salt. His MS record of this crucial experiment in photography goes on to say:

'After 48 hours (the chloride) had formed a film firm enough to bear draining the water off very slowly by a siphon. Having dried it I found that it was very little affected by light; but by washing with nitrate of silver, weak, and drying it, it became highly sensible. In this state I took a camera picture of the telescope on it.'

He exposed it 'with the glass towards the incident

'light', and fixed the image with hyposulphite of soda, the solvent action of which on chloride of silver he had announced 20 years earlier. The 'negatives' (as he called them) thus taken were the first obtained on glass, and from them he printed a few 'positives', now lost. The negative of this is exhibited in the South Kensington Science Museum, and now, after more than half a century, 25 copies have been printed from it by projection, true to it in size.

The 40-foot tube had been lowered for the last time before this was taken, and the whole structure was dismantled in Dec. 1839.

See Phil. Trans, 1840, 20th February, paragraphs 35 and 36, and MS of chemical experiments, vol. iii, page 397, Experiment 1075.

*Presented to the Revd C. Pritchard
by his former pupils*

*W. J. Herschel
as Herschel
Herschel*

August
1890.

FROM THE FIRST NEGATIVE PHOTOGRAPH EVER TAKEN ON GLASS: A PICTURE OF THE GREAT TELESCOPE AT SLOUGH

The circular glass negative from which this is printed was left by Sir John Herschel fastened with beeswax between two other similar plates. It was taken in 1839. The image was fixed with hyposulphate of soda, and the negatives were the first obtained on glass. From these he printed a few positives, now lost. The positive here reproduced is one of twenty-five which were printed long afterwards by projection. The reproduction is by permission of Dr. Pritchard.

ART

MUSIC & THE

DRAMA

ART NOTES.

A TRIO of water-colourists is to be found at the Fine Art Society. Mr. Elgood, R.I., once more shows a collection of immaculate gardens overflowing in flowers and grown sleek under the gardener's hose. Like prize cats they purr and bask before you; but if it happens that you do not know their personalities, their private charms, you may be wearied with even their perfection. It has, indeed, been recorded that a critic went and revelled in an asphalted London County Council recreation-ground after an afternoon spent in the company of Mr. Elgood's persistent blossoms. And yet is a surfeit of roses to be altogether disliked? When it is written—

Ten thousand saw I
at a glance,

the picture that is evoked in no wise resembles one of Mr. Elgood's water-colours. Wordsworth's daffodils are spontaneous creatures, filling a little valley with their dance, in one mass, and the calculation and estimation of their members have nothing to do with the visionary scene. With Mr. Elgood it is different; the number of his blooms, and the labour that has been expended in setting them down, are fretful. One is tempted to examine, bee-like, flower after flower; and if Mr. Elgood ever has the misfortune of falling into the hands of the statistician, it is quite possible he will learn how many chrysanthemums he painted in 1905, and how many hollyhocks in 1907. Were Mr. Elgood's capacity for taking pains somewhat abated, the invitation to his garden-paths would be more pressing; but, after all, may not the present be but one period in the history of our artist's style, and may he not go on, like Rembrandt, from the mannerism of finish, and an immense popularity, to a broader and freer method, and a total falling-away of his admirers?

In another room there is the pleasing surprise of a new and original talent. It is Mr. Walcot's first exhibition, and a remarkable one. His water-colours are mainly of London, but the smattering of the Venetian scene is sufficient to show that the new water-colourist is robust enough to resist the insidious picturesque of a city long sacked and pillaged of all its

freshness. In London Mr. Walcot has found no difficulty in establishing his own point of view. In the drawing of the regiment of coal-carts, black as their destined load, for which

they wait in a Chelsea coal-wharf, looked down upon by sooty-faced houses, or in that of St. Paul's Cathedral, or that of Dean's Yard, Westminster, he has triumphantly matched his palette against the genius of London's

"FAUST" IN A NEW DRESS AT THE PARIS OPERA.

The new management of the Paris Opera has remounted "Faust" and has abandoned the accepted costume. Mephistopheles now wears plain black. Faust no longer wears Renaissance but Mediaeval costume, and Marguerite is a quiet burgher maiden.

colour. "Clifford's Inn" is such a drawing as Charles Lamb, or any true Londoner, would know how to cherish, and "The Thames from Cannon Street"—a dun-white Thames swift under the long, black, box-like span of the bridge—is a drawing that should, and assuredly will, take its place among Metropolitan masterpieces. Mr.

difficult to present intelligently with artists who are no more than singers. And yet, when all these difficulties have been considered, it must be confessed that, to a very large extent, they have been overcome. Covent Garden has presented the "Ring" in fashion that would not have been despised in any great German Opera House, and the performances have enabled several singers to make a reputation, while others of repute have strengthened their claims upon the public. Mr. Walter Hyde's Siegmund is so good that we feel sure he will be heard at Covent Garden again, while Herr Cornelius as Siegfried and Herr Bechstein as Mime have repeated impersonations that have already secured for them a Continental reputation. Of Dr. Richter's care for the best interests of his singers, and the wonderful eloquence of his reading of the score, it is superfluous to write at length.

M. Claude Debussy, who made his appearance at the Queen's Hall on Saturday, and conducted some of his own work, to the great delight of the large audience, is, of course, one of the greatest masters of modern music, and to sum up his attitude towards his art simply, we would

say that he bears the same relation to musicians who follow the older school of thought, that writers of blank verse bear to their contemporaries who prefer rhyme. M. Debussy prefers to write music that depends upon strange and delicate rhythm rather than upon the development of melodic phrases. If you go to hear his music in the right mood it is as soothing and full of inexpressible beauty as a canvas of Puvis de Chavannes or a poem by Stephen Mallarmé; but to one who approaches it in a purely material mood it means little or nothing.

MUSIC.

THERE must have been many who coupled their enthusiasm for an English performance of the Wagner "Ring" operas with very considerable doubts for its artistic and financial success. So many difficulties had to be overcome. It was patent to all who know our leading singers that, with few exceptions, they have no more than a small measure of dramatic intelligence. Hardly any one of them has stage experience, and Wagner's operas are the most



DR. WILHELM BODE,
The Greatest Living Authority on
Rembrandt.



MR. MAX PEMBERTON,
Whose novel "Cronstadt" has been drama-
tised as "The Woman of Cronstadt."



THE CONVENTIONAL COSTUME FOR
MEPHISTOPHELES.



THE CONVENTIONAL COSTUME FOR
MARGUERITE.



THE CONVENTIONAL COSTUME FOR
FAUST.



THE GUARDIAN OF THE COPYRIGHT OF "THE RING" AND OF
"PARSIFAL": FRAU COSIMA WAGNER.

Walcot's technique—he drags his colour rather drily across his paper—helps enormously the look of reality which he is so successful in securing. And the broken surface of his colour gives his water-colours the look of an oil painting by a Le Sidaner or a Manet. Perhaps it is not an impertinence—the young exhibitor is not guarded against advice—to suggest that Mr. Walcot should moderate rather than develop his trick of brushwork, for the trick that is too much practised and too easily performed is in danger of winning a painter away from the development of the more serious side of his art.

In yet another room, Mr. James Paterson has gathered together his recent water-colours, under the heading of "Edinburgh and Elsewhere." Now it is in the city and now elsewhere that Mr. Paterson has been most successful; it does not so much matter where he sits him down to paint, as that he and his brush should be in a mood of precision rather than in the characteristic one of vague observation and vague brush-work. Delightful is the definition and decided local colour of "St. Andrews Harbour," of "Edinburgh Castle from King's Stables Road," of "Blackford Hill," of "Bamborough," of "Teignmouth," and, most of all, of the "Braid Hills" of the city of Stevenson's picturesque notes.



A NEW COSTUME FOR MEPHISTOPHELES:
M. DELMAS IN THE PART.

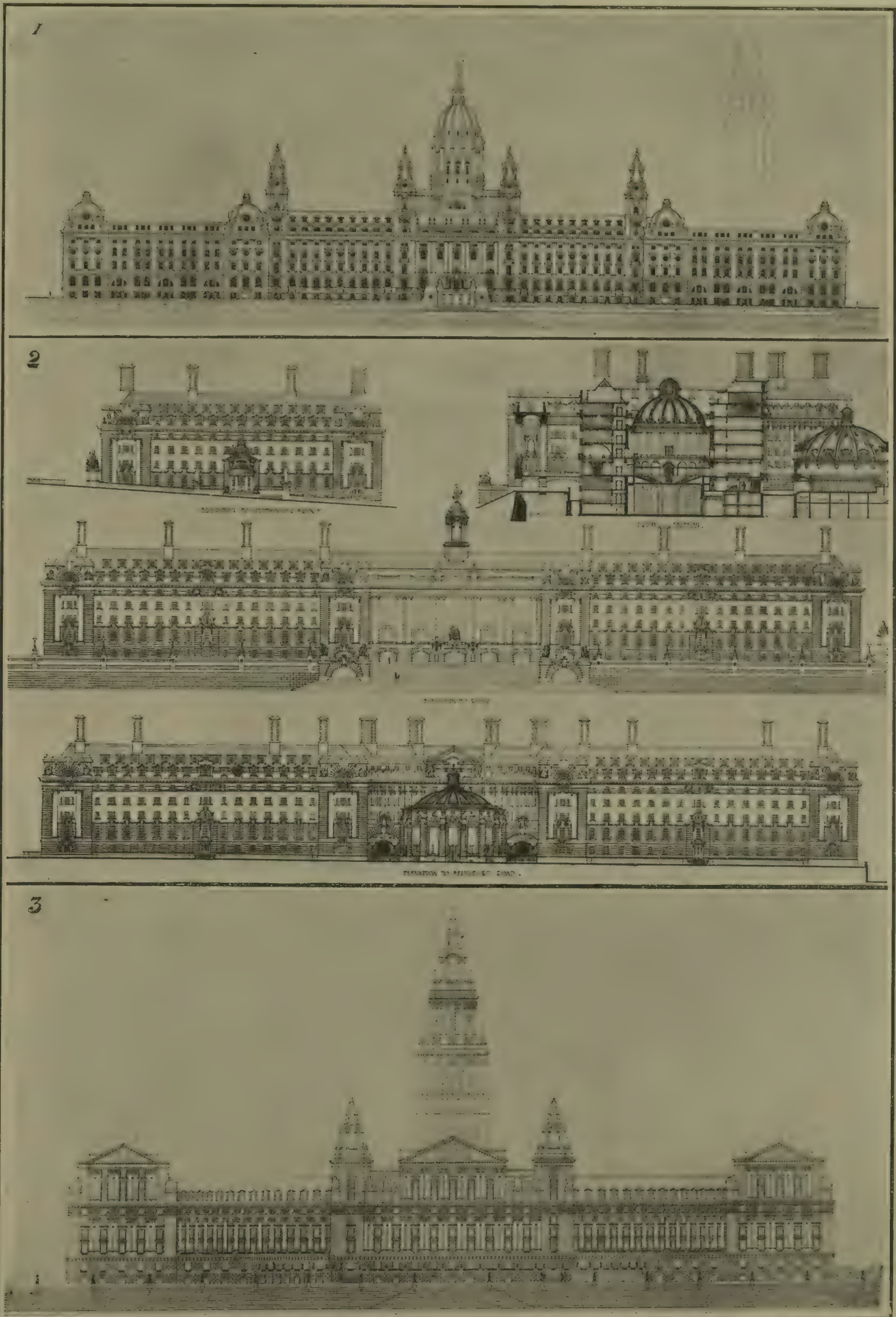


A NEW COSTUME FOR MARGUERITE:
Mlle. Hatto in the Part.



THE NEW COSTUME FOR FAUST:
M. MURATORE IN THE PART.

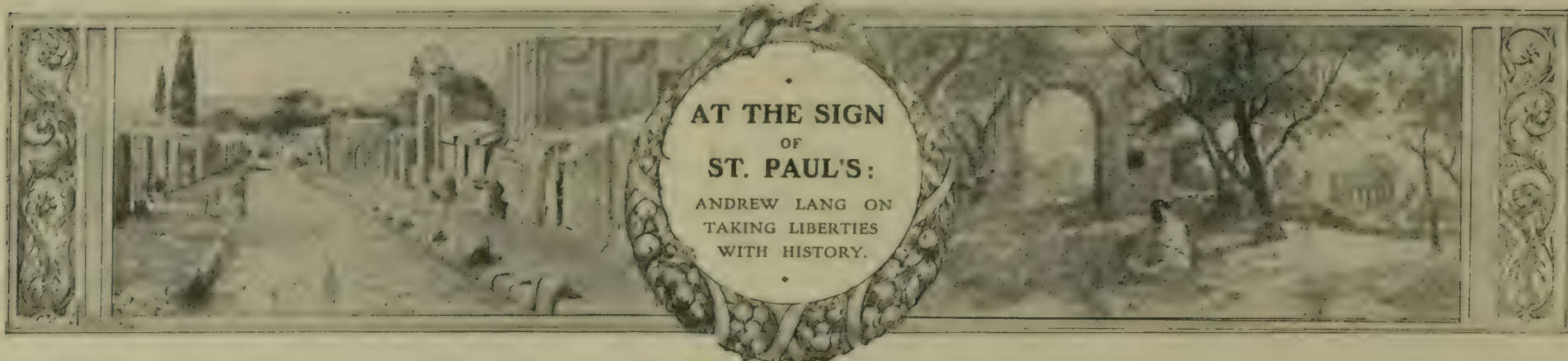
THE PALACE FOR LONDON'S PARLIAMENT: THE L.C.C. HALL. THE PRIZE DESIGN AND TWO OTHERS.



3

1. MESSRS. WARWICK AND HALL'S COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE COUNTY COUNCIL HALL: THE RIVER FRONT.
2. THE PRIZE DESIGN WHICH WILL BRING THE ARCHITECT £30,000: MR. RALPH KNOTT'S PLANS FOR THE HALL.
3. MR. A. MARSHALL MACKENZIE'S COMPETITIVE DESIGN FOR THE NEW HALL: THE RIVER FRONT.

The award was made last week in the competition for the design of the new County Council Hall, to be erected on the Surrey side of the river just below Westminster Bridge. Many eminent architects competed, but the prize fell to Mr. Ralph Knott, a young Chelsea architect, who has been employed in Sir Aston Webb's office. His success will bring him more than £30,000 in fees. The jury was composed of Sir Aston Webb, Mr. Norman Shaw, and Mr. W. E. Riley.



WHAT are the permissible liberties which a historical novelist may take with history? The question is raised by a passage in the new biography of the Earl of Argyll, executed in 1685, after his unsuccessful raid into Scotland, when the Duke of Monmouth failed in Western England, as we read in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "Micah Clarke."

The author of the Life of Argyll, Mr. Willcock, says that Scott, in "Old Mortality," is guilty of "one deliberate falsification of history." He was guilty of dozens: for example, of making Amy Robsart alive and blooming some twelve years after she was dead and buried. He was not writing history, but novels. Mr. Willcock says that Sir Walter's conduct is "utterly shameful" because he makes Balfour of Burley, "a historical character," shoot Cornet Graham, the bearer of a flag of truce. Balfour did not do this, but, if he had, he would have been within his clear right, for the Cornet, in the novel, appeals from Balfour, the commanding officer of the insurgents, to the men under his command. Consequently, Balfour might have shot him at sight.



MISS MATIEV.

Of course, the Balfour of the novel is an imaginative creation, based upon no more than the fact that the actual Balfour was one of the murderers of Archbishop Sharp, fought at Drumclog, and escaped to Holland. Next to nothing more is known about him. He no more shot the Cornet than he was drowned in Clyde, or killed Frank Bothwell in battle, or lived in a cave in a linn, or has an epitaph on his gravestone beginning, "Here lies a saint to prelates surly," as in the novel. If it is "utterly shameful" in a novelist to attribute an action perfectly *en rigle* (not "an atrocious crime," as Mr. Willcock says) to an imaginative creation of his own, built on two or three scraps of fact, the historical novelist is in a parlous case.

Take another historical character—Sir Richard Varney, in "Kenilworth." There is not a rag of evidence to prove that he was (as the Earl of Scamperdale says about his friend Jack Spraggon) "such a fine natural blackguard" as he appears in the romance. But Varney had not murdered an Archbishop; and nobody reviles Sir Walter for drawing him as a villain—a kind of Iago.

Mortality," and himself behave like a brute. Yet I have found no instance in which Lauderdale was present at any case of torture; and he was in London, not in Edinburgh, at the time supposed. Again, Scott makes Claverhouse express the utmost contempt of, and indifference to, the sufferings of people not of the

mother's side, from the House of Glamis (Strathmore) and from King Robert II.

I have a book of Colbert's in red morocco, with his blazon, the serpent azure. His family got it for their valour at the red fight of Harlaw—

The Coronach's cried on Bennachie
And down the Dee and a',
And Hielands and Lowlands may mournful be
For the sair fight of Harlaw!

The name is derived, in this "borbrieve," from Cuthbert (Scots Culbert; French Colbert), the family being "kinsfolk of St. Cuthbert." This appears a doubtful etymology; but Colbert counted cousins with Huntly, Montrose, Glengarry, Mackintosh, Rose of Kilravock, and many other houses. He was probably as much amazed as pleased when he heard of these things. I wonder if it is all correct?

As I am touching on "antiquated old womanries," as Scott says, I may remark that the *American Antiquarian* is an amazing periodical, alike in its grammar and its knowledge.

Reviewing a book on Homeric antiquity the critic writes, as to the Iliad, "Unity in its archæology, like the Sanscrit hymns [*sic*] of the Rig Veda, the hymns of the Maoris, the Zunis, and other peoples of the middle and lower stages of barbarism, under the care of a priesthood are one thing, but a great secular epic is another." "Igsplain this, men and hangels!" as James says. "Unity are one thing, but a great secular epic is another." The brain reels. "The author says that 'many peoples have passed through a stage of Athenian culture as described in the Iliad and Odyssey.'" If so, the author must be a dangerous lunatic, for the Iliad and Odyssey say next to nothing about "Athenian culture." "Land tenure in Homeric times probably resembled that of Scotland in the time of war." Land tenure is the same "in the time of war" as in the time of peace, which was very scanty time, in Scotland.

The Office-Boy is dominant in criticism of books, but the charwoman seems to review, now and then,



"PREACHED BEFORE THE JUDGE."

A CHARMING ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF "CRANFORD."

Messrs. Macmillan have just issued a delightful edition of Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," illustrated in colour by Hugh Thomson. The artist has been marvellously successful in catching the spirit of the period. Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie has written a preface to the edition.

The reproductions are by permission of Messrs. Macmillan.



"HE HAD BEGUN A LONG POEM."

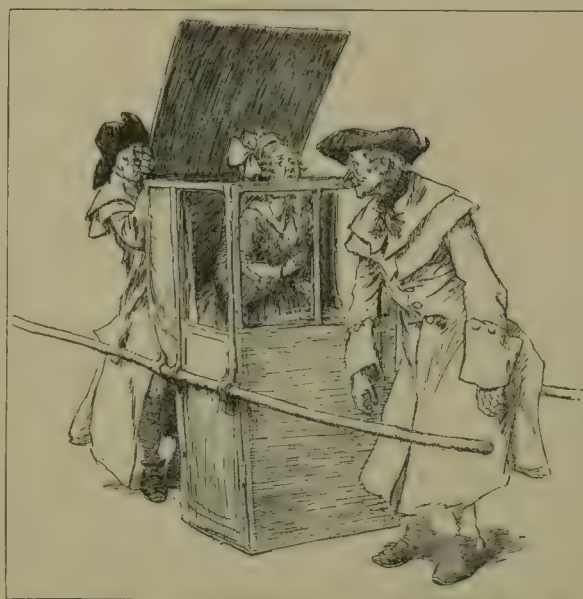
noble or gentle class, yet Claverhouse, in a well-known letter, takes the opposite line: the gentry who lead in a rising, not their humble followers, should be punished, but he refused to allow the capital punishment assigned by law to be inflicted on petty delinquents under his jurisdiction, as Constable of Dundee. The novelist, in short, professedly creates a character out of such historical data as he possesses, and the shooting of the cornet, in the supposed circumstances would, as I understand the rules, have been the duty as well as the right of any man who commanded the belligerents of his party.

We are apt to know historical people best from novels; at all events, I for one, know the great financier, Colbert, best from the "Vicomte de Bragelonne" of Dumas. Dumas does not say that he was by descent a kindly Scot. Hunting for something else in the Scots Acts of Parliament of 1686, I find Colbert's "Borbrieve," or parliamentary letter attesting his genealogy. The first Colbert in France, Edward, seven generations before the financier, was grandson of Colbert of Castlehill. He came, on his



"AIRING THE SPAN-CHAIR."

Nobody pitches into Scott for making the Duke of Lauderdale order a preacher to be tortured in "Old



"IMPROVED THE CHAIRMAN."

in the *American Antiquarian*. If aged, she ought to be skilled in "antiquarian old womanries."

The late King of Portugal as Artist:

A PORTRAIT STUDY BY THE PAINTER KING,

THE MURDERED CARLOS OF PORTUGAL.



The murdered King of Portugal exhibited every year in the Academy of Fine Arts at Lisbon. He preferred the open air to the studio, and was often to be seen painting on the beach at Cascaes, his favourite seaside resort. He also worked in the woods and highlands of his country, and his scenes of peasant life were the best examples of his talent.

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE "DIARIO DE NOTICIAS," LISBON.

THE LATE CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL. AND HIS BURIAL-PLACE.



THE LATE CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL AT THE AGE OF SEVEN.



THE LATE CROWN PRINCE OF PORTUGAL AT THE AGE OF TWENTY.



WHERE THE KING AND THE CROWN PRINCE WILL BE BURIED: THE ROYAL TOMBS OF PORTUGAL IN THE PANTHEON, LISBON.

Louis Philip Marie Charles Amélio Ferdinand Victor Manuel Antony Laurence Miguel Raphael Gabriel Gonzago Xavier Francis of Assisi Benedict, Duke of Braganza, was born on March 21, 1887, and was murdered on February 1, 1908. He was a Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece, of the Garter, and of the Black Eagle. Last year the late Crown Prince made a tour of the Portuguese colonies.—[PORTRAITS BY CAMACHO.]

CALLED SUDDENLY TO A THRONE: THE BOY KING OF PORTUGAL.



DOM MANUEL II., KING OF PORTUGAL: BORN, NOVEMBER 15, 1889; SUCCEEDED, FEBRUARY 1, 1908.

The young King of Portugal, Manuel Marie Philip Charles Amelio Louis Michel Raphael Gabriel Gonzago Xavier Francis of Assissi Eugène, is the second son of the late King. He was proclaimed immediately after his father's murder, and issued a manifesto swearing to uphold the Catholic religion and to work for the good of Portugal. Just before the assassination of his father and brother, Prince Manuel met them at the railway-station on their return from Villa Vicosa. He had returned to the capital a few days earlier to resume his studies at the Military Polytechnic.

PHOTOGRAPH BY CAMACHO.

THE ASSASSINATION OF A GREAT SPORTSMAN: CARLOS I., KING OF PORTUGAL.



1. THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AND THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND. 2. THE LATE KING OF PORTUGAL IN 1887. 3. KING EDWARD AND HIS FRIEND DOM CARLOS.

4. A CHARACTERISTIC PORTRAIT OF THE LATE DOM CARLOS.

5. DOM CARLOS I. AT THE TIME OF HIS ACCESSION, OCTOBER 19, 1889.

6. THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL AT THE TIME OF HER ACCESSION, 1889.

Dom Carlos I., whose assassination on February 1 filled the world with horror, was born on September 28, 1863. He was the son of King Luiz. The late King's grandfather was a cousin of Prince Albert, and the King was thus the second cousin once removed to King Edward. Between the two monarchs there was a very hearty friendship. Their Majesties shared an enthusiasm for sport, and both gave a memorable account of themselves in the Great Park at Windsor during the shooting-parties in honour of Dom Carlos's visit. Between Queen Amalia and Queen Alexandra there exists also a very deep affection.—(PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 2 BY STICKER).

THE GAMBOLS OF THE TARPON: A HUGE QUARRY FOR FISHERMEN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK



THE TARPON TAKES A FLYING LEAP.



THE TARPON TURNS A COMPLETE SOMERSAULT.



THE TARPON IN A WHIRLWIND OF SPRAY.



A GORGEOUS ACROBATIC DISPLAY.



THE TARPON RISING.

The tarpon, a large game-fish of the family Elopidae, is also known as the jew-fish. It is one of the so-called big-eyed herrings, and grows to a length of about six feet. It is common in the warmer waters of the United States, and affords admirable sport to the fisherman.

A STRUGGLE WITH A TARPON: THE BIGGEST FISH CAUGHT WITH ROD AND LINE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY JULIAN A. DIMOCK.



PREPARING TO STRIKE.



PLAYING THE FISH IS A DELIGHT.



THE FISHERMAN MAY GO INTO THE WATER OFTENER THAN A TARPON WILL COME OUT.



THE TARPON TRIES TO THROW A DIAMOND HITCH OVER THE FISHERMAN.



HE SUDDENLY STARTS OFF FOR DEEP WATER.



THE STRUGGLE WAS IN THE WATER.



WHEN THE TARPON BEGAN TO TACK I WAS IN TROUBLE.



AS I CAME UP ON ONE SIDE HIS TAIL BANGED AGAINST THE OTHER.



GAFFING A TARPON FROM A CANOE OFFERS UNLIMITED POSSIBILITIES.

The enthusiastic fisherman can hope for no keener or more adventurous sport than that of playing a tarpon. The monster's tactics are so vigorous and unexpected and his leaps so enormous that the sportsman is often turned out of his boat, and the game between man and fish is played out in the water.

UNCONVENTIONAL PORTRAITS—No. II.: A MASTER OF THE ORCHESTRA.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO.



A DREAM OF HARMONY: MR. HENRY J. WOOD, THE CONDUCTOR OF THE QUEEN'S HALL ORCHESTRA.

The drawing is the second of a series of unconventional portraits of eminent Englishmen. The backgrounds of these portraits will be more symbolical than actual, and will typify the work of which each subject is a master. Mr. Henry J. Wood's name is inseparable from the Queen's Hall, for which he has trained two great orchestras. When he had brought the first to perfection, an unfortunate secession thinned the ranks of his players, but he immediately recruited a new staff, and in less than a year had trained it to the same pitch of excellence as he attained with his former orchestra.

SOCIABILITY AT THE PARIS OPERA: AN INNOVATION UNDER THE NEW REGIME.

DRAWN BY SIMONT.



A HINT FROM COVENT GARDEN: THE FOYER IN THE PARIS OPERA DURING AN ENTR'ACTE.

One of the pleasantest of the arrangements introduced by the new managers of the Paris Opera is the turning of the foyer into a café. Just as at Covent Garden, there are tables at which opera-goers may have refreshments. The new management has also insisted on evening dress, and the scene in point of costume is far more brilliant than it used to be.

SCIENCE

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.THE VALUE OF
FOODS.

AN aspect of food - questions which is apt to escape notice

is that which concerns not merely the value of an article of diet as may be estimated by its chemical composition, but also the determination of its digestibility. Food, in order to discharge the functions for which it is intended, must not only be satisfying in so far as appetite is concerned, it must also prove to be of easy assimilation, for appetite will "cloy by what it feeds on," if the diet be with difficulty incorporated with the frame. The great end of all digestion, it should be remembered, is to convert our food into ourselves. That which is not us—to put the matter plainly—becomes us; it is transformed into the tissues which constitute our personality, and it is used up in the actions of life which cause these tissues—in other words ourselves—to undergo wear and tear. In one sense, therefore, the ideal foods may be regarded as those which most nearly resemble our own general chemical constitution, and which, therefore, with the least digestive effort or trouble, can be "transubstantiated" into ourselves.

and satisfying meal off bread-and-cheese, while the sedentary man and the city-dweller would find a similar meal to land them in the woes and pangs of dyspepsia. The circumstances of individual life must therefore count for much when the discussion of the

NATURAL HISTORY



1. AN INSECT-CATCHING BILL OF THE TODY, WEST INDIES.
2. A FISHERMAN'S BILL: THE ROSEATE TERN.

he asserts that the absorptive nature of any article of diet must be taken into account in all calculations concerning the things which are likely to pay us best to consume. A bulky food is not necessarily a nutritious one, for a large proportion of such a food may not be absorbed; that is, may not be incorporated into the blood, and so placed at the service of the body. Vegetable foods, for example, show a larger proportion of unabsorbed material than do animal foods, and this is probably the reason why many persons cannot with ease and comfort adopt a purely vegetarian regimen.

Among vegetable foods, peas, beans, and lentils, chemically regarded, represent foods of high nutritious value. They are rich in legumin, which is a body-building food, and they contain a large amount of starchy matters, also valuable and necessary as items in our daily diet. The vegetarian rightly regards them as most important articles in his menu; but when we come again to consider the question of digestibility we find these foods to be capable of being only sparingly

value of this food or that is involved. "The one man's meat, another man's

THE WONDERS OF THE
BIRD'S BILL.

Very few people realise that the bird, but for his bill, would be as helpless as a man with his hands tied behind his back. With the bill he has to build his nest and find his food. The shape common to all omnivorous birds is nearly straight and conical. The crow's bill is the best type of this. Nature adapts every bill to the problem of food-seeking. The seed-eaters have a heavy, short, conical bill; insect-feeders have a slender, long, conical bill. In fishers the bill is long and adapted for gubbing. The woodpecker's is like a chisel.

1. THE NORMAL BEAK FOR ALL FOODS: THAT OF THE CROW.
2. THE OMNIVOROUS BILL: THAT OF THE ROBIN.
3. THE EXTREME DECURVED BILL: THE LONG-BILLED THRASHER.

The chemical composition of a food is, of course, an important guide to a knowledge of its nature and value in so far as regards the proportion of nutritious matters it contains. There lies, however, beyond this purely chemical question that of the ease with which the food can be assimilated. Take the case of cheese, for example. It is a highly nutritious food. It is rich in nitrogenous matter and in fat, and contains only a moderate amount of water. Chemically considered, it should be an ideal food-element in the sense that it is rich in at least two very important items that fall to be included in our diet. Yet, in so far as its easy digestibility is concerned, cheese is certainly not an article of diet which can bulk largely in the bill-of-fare of the ordinary individual. The difficulty with which it is assimilated has given rise to the saying which dubs cheese "a silly elf, digesting all things save itself," an allusion, no doubt, intended to apply to the supposed power of cheese taken after a meal to excite the flow of digestive juices and so to quicken and aid assimilation of our feast.

Yet there is another phase of this matter deserving of attention—namely, the personal equation, if so one may put it in relation to foods. The navy or the ploughman can make a hearty

poison" proverb really formulates in a popular fashion the question of the personal equation in respect of food-value; for, in truth, that food can alone be of service and importance to us which we can easily digest. The physiologist will remind us of a further thought regarding this all-important topic of our nutrition when

1. THE BILL FOR WORMS: THE DOWITCHER'S.
2. A BILL FOR WORMS AND VEGETABLE FOOD: BLACK-BELLIED PLOVER.
3. THE BILL FOR INSECTS: THAT OF THE MOURNING DOVE.

partaken of by some, and to be incapable of easy assimilation by many. Lying beyond all mere considerations, therefore, of the chemical value of foods, lie those which deal with their digestible nature. No food can possibly be advantageous to take, or profitable in a nutritive sense, which presents difficulties to its easy assimilation, and it is immaterial whether these difficulties arise from the character of the food itself or from the personal constitution of the individual, preventing him from being able to digest it satisfactorily.

The value of a food as it is presented to us by Nature is one thing, however; a food may be sophisticated by man, and we are liable therefore to consume an article of inferior nutritive quality. Milk, robbed of its fat, and presented, say, as condensed, skimmed, or separated milk, should not be permitted to be sold at all. It has been robbed of its fat, which is a most essential item in milk in so far as the nutrition of the child especially is concerned; and, wanting fat, can hardly be regarded as useful as a food at all, however valuable such milk may occasionally prove in the hands of the physician. Again, when a substance like yeast, or its extract, is combined with meat-extract, and when such a combination is advertised as a valuable food, one may certainly boldly dispute the truth of the assertion. Yeast is not a food, and to style it a desirable "vegetable" addition to a beef-extract is both an erroneous and misleading statement. ANDREW WILSON.

1. THE GROOVED BILL OF THE ANI. 2. THE MOUSE-CATCHER'S BILL: THAT OF THE HORNED OWL.
3. THE BILL OF THE MANGROVE CUCKOO.

THE WONDERS OF THE BIRD'S BILL: ITS ADAPTATION TO HABIT.



1. THE BILL FOR FISHING: THE AMERICAN EGRET.

2. A DECORATION TO ATTRACT THE FEMALE: THE CURIOUS BILL OF THE RHINOCEROS HORNBILL.

3. THE BILL FOR RAPID FISHING AND STORING THE CATCH: THE BROWN PELICAN'S BILL AND POUCH.

4. THE HUNTER'S BILL: AMERICAN GOSHAWK'S.

5. THE BILL FOR FRUIT-EATING AND CLIMBING: THE CAROLINA PARAKEET'S.

6. THE BILL FOR CATCHING SHELL-FISH: THE PUFFIN'S.

7. THE BILL FOR CATCHING CRUSTACEA IN SHALLOW LAGOONS: THE FLAMINGO'S. THE BILL IS INVERTED AND THE NECK BENT DURING FEEDING.

8. THE SCOOPING BILL: THE ROSEATE SPOONBILL'S.

9. THE CHISEL BILL OF THE PILEATED WOODPECKER.

10. A ROBBER FISHERMAN'S PREDATORY BILL: THE MAN-O'-WAR BIRD. HE STEALS THE CATCH OF OTHER FISHING BIRDS.

11. THE BILL FOR EXTRACTING SEEDS FROM CONES: THE MEXICAN CROSSBILL'S.

On another page we give the normal form of bill for omnivorous birds, of which the crow's is a typical example. The other varieties show Nature's adaptation to circumstances. One of the most remarkable contrasts is that between the bill of two fishermen, one honest, the pelican; the other dishonest, the man-o'-war bird. The pelican catches his own food; the man-o'-war, although he sometimes fishes honestly, often robs other birds of their catch. Note the cruel hook of his bill. The pileated woodpecker has a bill like a chisel, with a tongue that acts as a probe. The parrot's beak is very heavy and strong, and the upper mandible is well curved. The adaptation is for fruit-eating and climbing.

LITERATURE



"LES races se féminisent," said Buffon, and the process continues since his day, at a pace accelerated.

Thus we have books about individual women, and general, and national women, and women of a city that was a nation. "Women of Florence" is translated by Miss Steegmann from the Italian of Signor del Lungo (Chatto and Windus), a book of illustrious biography and romantic legend, illustrated from the galleries of that great art of which the Tuscan city was the school. And this is by no means the least valuable volume of which the photographic reproduction of great pictures has been not only the ornament but in part the cause and origin. Doctor Guido Biagi writes, in a preface—

A knowledge and comprehension of the mysteries of the human body has only been acquired by the aid of the microscope and the examination of infinitesimal details; in the same way, a true insight into the events of history, their cause and effect, is only obtained by leaving aside empty generalities, and studying the small, every-day happenings which sometimes develop into sudden revolutions, insurrections, and change of state and rulers.

It is thus that history may be studied within doors, and private doors, whereas it has usually brawled in the

MR. EDWARD NOBLE.

Whose new novel, "The Grain Carriers," has just been issued by Messrs. Blackwood.

abundant, and all of it bad, were very much the fault of her time. She found, and did not make, that state of literature, and she became its flower. It was hardly her fault. Not for its good sense, but for its manifold

privilege of accompanying Lord Curzon in the famous tour

of the Persian Gulf, which the late Viceroy of India made in 1903. Nevertheless he eschews politics, and devotes himself to describing the delights of an overland journey from Bushire to the shores of the Caspian Sea. Mr. Williams's book aims at nothing more than a pleasant description of the country and scenes through which he passed, and if he is unable to add to our knowledge of Persia, it is at least satisfactory to find that he avoids booming the commonplace and does not make copy out of the sublime. Mr. Williams has an observant eye, as the following extract, describing a room in the Teheran Palace, will show—

While waiting, I inspect a beautifully tiled room used to store those presents collected by the Shah which are not in the great Museum. . . . It is a quaint assemblage of magnificent lumber. Stored in no order—priceless curiosities thrown down by the side of valueless rubbish, glorious works of art reposing under the shadow of domestic furniture—it is itself an epitome of Persia and the Persians in its strange incongruity, its pitiful disorder, its combination of departed glory and present decay. . . . In one corner is an untidy pile of velvets and ermines; close by, a collection of very inferior photographs; in the opposite corner,



THE AUTHOR OF "RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS" AT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN-AND-A-HALF: SIR HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Reproduced from "Random Recollections" by permission of Messrs. Macmillan.

insanities, for its fireworks, and for the straws arranged in its hair, is that century memorable. Mr. Lucas avers that "if the study of bad criticism is not cheering, it is not utterly a waste of time"; but, in truth, throughout this most readable of volumes he has made it cheering. His book, moreover, is well illustrated from portraits and places.

Persia and things Persian have received in recent years their fair share of attention from book-writing globe-trotters. Quickly following upon the publication of "Queer Things about Persia" there comes Mr. Crawshaw Williams's interesting little book, "Across Persia" (Arnold), an unpretentious, picturesque, and attractive volume. Mr. Williams had the supreme

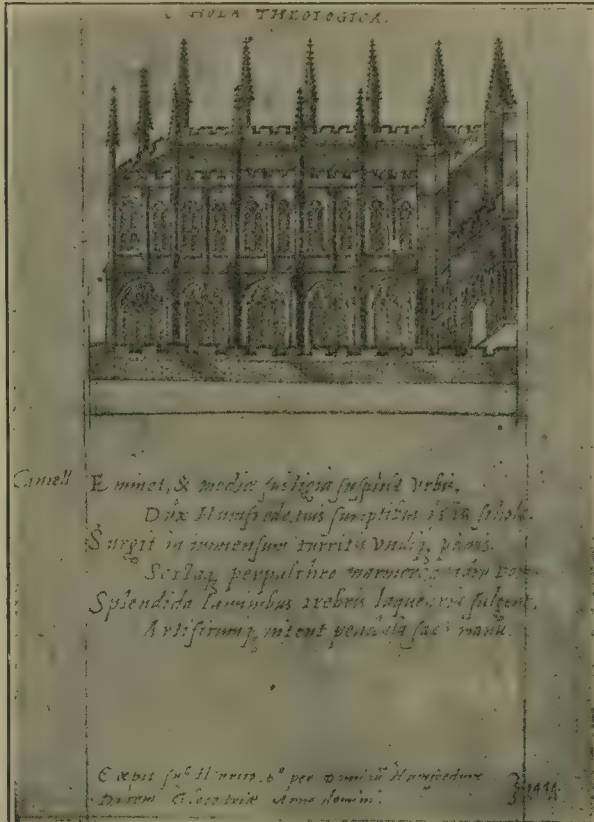


CUP BEARING THE ARMS OF HUMPHREY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER AND HIS WIFE, ELEANOR COBHAM.

Reproduced, with two others on this page, from "Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester," by permission of Messrs. Constable.

streets—especially Florentine streets—or marched and countermarched with armies, or ascended thrones and fallen therefrom. Italian women have in all ages been home-keeping, whether spinners or students. Their marriages made the festivals of Florence moreover, and their dress and adornment were the cause of arts, and sent commerce travelling on a thousand roads. Their virtue kept civilisation heading straight for the ideals of a reformed world, and literature lived for their sakes. A saintly woman in a convent, to whom the impassioned tragedians of family life run for counsel and pity in their turbulent distresses, is somewhere in the background of all mediæval home-histories; and of these—beautiful figures in black, standing behind the colour and beyond the gold of Florence—the author of "Women in Florence" has some unhackneyed stories to tell. Nevertheless, the greater number of his pages are, inevitably, filled with love-stories.

Shall we be too fantastic, and shall we trust a reader's sense of the late eighteenth century and of its second-class sensibilities too much, if we take one phrase of Mr. E. V. Lucas's as the very signature of his book on Anna Seward—"A Swan and Her Friends" (Methuen)? It is this: "An Æolian harp was meat and drink to her." No need to labour the idea. To all in touch with the subject of this truly delightful volume, it is delicately sufficient. But the laugh is not insistent in Mr. Lucas's work. He shows us a good, a warm-hearted, and, with all her conceit, a humble woman. Miss Seward's admirations—all of them wrong, her taste—



DUKE HUMPHREY'S LIBRARY AND THE OLD DIVINITY SCHOOLS AT OXFORD.

The drawing dates from 1566, and is from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library.—[Reproduced by permission of Messrs. Constable.]

a beer-machine, on which reposes an oil-painting. Then comes a musical-box, typewriters lie neglected, a map of the British Isles hangs upside down—all is chaos, neglect, and waste.

Unfortunately, the disorder in the Palace may be said to describe the condition of the country.

The career of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV. and of Mary Bohun, has been very admirably treated by Mr. K. H. Vickers, of Exeter College. The author of "Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester" (Constable) has not striven after any "new view"; he has not wrested his materials to serve a theory, but leaves us with the estimate history has already formed of the Duke—that of a self-seeking, somewhat irresolute schemer. Apart from his political intrigues, Humphrey had qualities that endear him in the memory of his countrymen. As the benefactor of Oxford, the patron of learning, the enthusiastic book-collector and founder of the University library, he appears in his most amiable character. His life, Mr. Vickers says, constitutes "the first page of the Renaissance in England." It was in 1435 that he made his first gift of money and books to Oxford, and three years later he sent to the University a great part of his own library, one hundred and twenty-nine volumes, and the scholars in their letters of thanks compared him to Julius Cæsar, who founded a library in Rome, and, like Gloucester, combined the attributes of a great soldier with those of an enthusiastic scholar. The library was housed in the Divinity schools.



HUMPHREY, DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, FROM AN ARRAS MANUSCRIPT.

A PORTHOLE FOR EACH RELIGION: EVADING LOSS OF CASTE IN INDIA.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



CASTE SAFE WHEN THE CASTE OF THE WATER-SELLER REMAINS UNKNOWN TO THE BUYER.

In the towns where Hindus and Mussulmans live side by side, the sellers of drinking-water supply the liquid through little portholes, one for each religion. The drinker is thus supposed to be ignorant of the caste of the man who supplies the water, and his own caste is consequently unbroken.

THE STRANGEST PHOTOGRAPH OF A RAILWAY ACCIDENT EVER TAKEN.



THE CURIOUS POSITION OF THE ENGINES IN THE RAILWAY DISASTER NEAR LUDHIANA, INDIA.

On December 27 last, a collision occurred near Ludhiana, on the North-Western Railway of India. The engines on colliding reared upright, and remained so with their fore-parts together in the air, forming an arch. The debris of the trains was heaped around on all sides. In the accident twenty people were killed.

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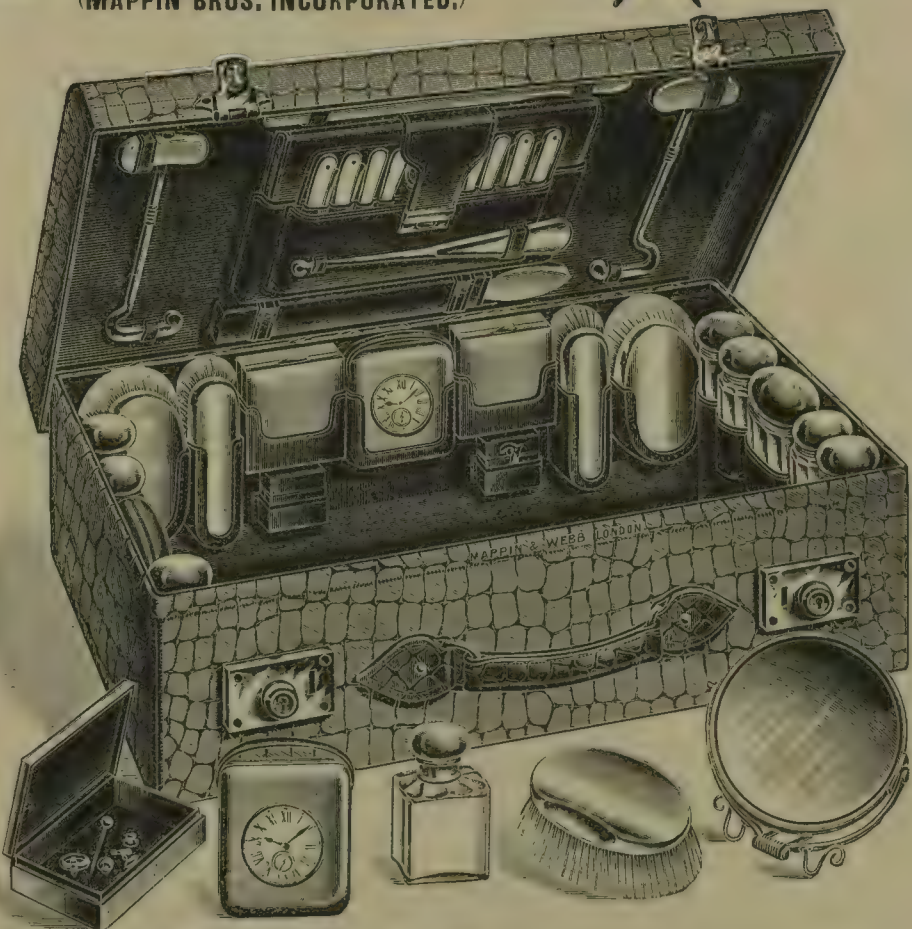
The Milk Diet.

When a milk diet is ordered it sometimes happens that the patient has great difficulty in digesting the milk, owing to its curdling in the stomach. Here

Brown & Polson's "PATENT" Corn Flour

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LADIES' PAGE.

AMONG the grand things promised by the Government for the new Session of Parliament there is, perhaps, nothing so really important as the better supervision of our milk supply, in order to procure its delivery to the consumers with all its natural good qualities unimpaired, and without the addition of any ingredient. The "doctoring" of milk is the really responsible cause of very much of our sad infantile mortality. One of the many proofs that could be adduced of the evil wrought to child-life by bad milk is afforded by the results of the providing of pure and Pasteurised milk in the United States. "Pasteurised" milk is not boiled; it is raised to and kept at a high temperature, under boiling point, for a considerable time and under certain conditions; and this suffices to destroy most of the disease-germs and the bacteria that make milk sour quickly, without at the same time carrying off, as boiling does, some of the nourishment and injuring the flavour. Dr. Nathan Straus, President of the Board of Health of New York, has devoted his fortune and time to the establishment of depôts for supplying such milk in various cities, and he has proved that the use of this milk reduces the mortality of children under five years of age by thirty per cent. Three and a half millions of bottles of the milk were used in New York last year, and a million and a half in Philadelphia.

It is quite right to take the effect of the milk on infantile mortality up to the age of five, for even babies who have the good fortune (as nobody would dream of denying it is) to be nursed by their own mothers in earliest infancy still become extremely dependent on cows' milk for their proper feeding at the age of seven or eight months, and onward. Nothing, absolutely nothing, can replace pure, unadulterated milk in the diet of a child. Even "Pasteurising," while saving infant life from microbic destruction, as above mentioned, is known to decrease the milk's nutriment to a certain extent, so that children brought up on it are liable to be scrofulous or anæmic. Pure, clean, fresh milk drawn only from healthy cows and kept absolutely free from adulteration and from "preservatives," is what our little ones need, and the State ought to enable us mothers to purchase it. Without it the best-loved and most cared-for child may perish. It is the same, too, with invalids—perhaps one may give Members of Parliament a personal interest in the question by reminding them that milk is often ordered in gout!—and it is, therefore, cruel to allow this precious natural food to be made a poison.

Messrs. Lever Brothers, Limited, of Port Sunlight, England, have been appointed, by special warrant, Soapmakers to his Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey. This is the first time that any soap has received such an appointment, and it forms an important testimony to the excellence of Sunlight Soap and of the materials used in its manufacture. It may, indeed, be



A GOWN FOR A RESTAURANT DINNER.

A Princess dress of soft cream-coloured silk with a front panel of lace, edged down each side with a band of jet trimming.

Large silk hat with ostrich plumes.

said to set thereon the royal seal of absolute purity, the Sultan of Turkey being the recognised head of the Mohammedan faith, the tenets of which in respect to the quality of the material and purity of manufacture are particularly rigorous.

The prospect of the early first Court of their Majesties, now cancelled owing to the terrible event in Portugal, caused considerable activity in Society. The receptions and dinners recently held have shown the emphatic supremacy at present of velvet for evening wear. A very favourite colour for a dinner-gown is rose-red, such as was worn by the Duchess of Somerset at Lady Lansdowne's reception, black feathers in the hair forming a good contrast. The Duchess of Wellington, on the same occasion, wore royal blue velvet made quite plainly, with angel-sleeves of blue tulle; while Lady Wolverton's blue velvet was brightened with gold-embroidered lace. Sequins are again in favour, owing to Queen Alexandra's patronage of this adornment. It is not everybody who is as well suited as she is, however, by what is decidedly a rather striking effect. The refinement of the Queen's whole style, face and figure alike, is such that to follow her too closely may become a snare to women of a highly different type.

Here are some good gowns seen at a first-class house last week. A regal dinner dress for a tall young Countess had a foundation of white silk, draped with a pale sea-green Ninon, and over-draped with Burgundy chiffon; a hem of pale purple chiffon velvet held it all together, and then embroideries of clusters of purple and green grapes and vine leaves were carried round the top of the velvet hem, and somewhat higher on the skirt, in a gracefully irregular band. The gown was Princess in cut, but this was not immediately apparent, as it was held in to the waist by a swathed belt of satin in which the purple and green and white were cleverly commingled; and the embroidered grapes and leaves made a fichu to the short corsage. In another evening gown, part of a smart trousseau, there was an underskirt of rich white satin with a long tunic drapery of white chiffon painted with clusters of pink roses and purple orchids; the tunic was deeply battle-mented and edged round with purple ribbon. The bodice was draped in harmony, and finished by a little square vest of filet net embroidered in pink-and-purple threads and silver sequins. Then there was a charming pale-blue meteor gown; the satin made a long coat, décolleté, and trimmed round with lace, overhung with a silver and crystal bead fringe; the front of the coat was cut away from the centre of the figure to show a loosely falling vest of marrowy old lace; then the skirt had a wide lace flounce headed by the bead fringe, and above was embroidered down from the waist to the flounce with similar beads, making slender lines of crystal and silver upon the satin. FILOMENA.

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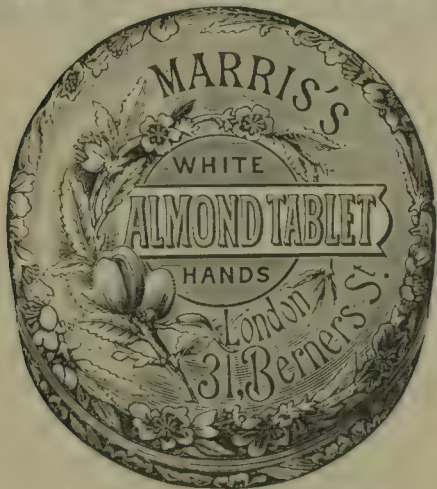
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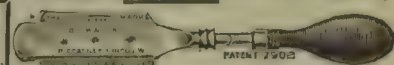
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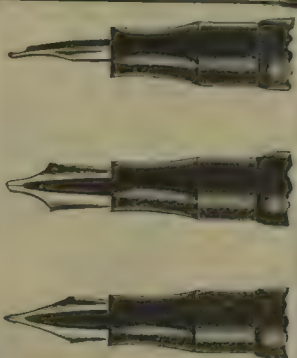


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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

IN this country, we are fond of styling ourselves a practical people, and yet in how many instances do we not show ourselves to be without foresight, slipshod, and careless. Take, for instance, the pressing question of the dust nuisance, which, so soon as a dry spell obtains, we shall have with us in as insistent a form as ever. Save for a more or less barren inquiry and some experiments at Brooklands, together with certain local spasmodic, overlapping experiments in surfacing with various preparations of tar, etc., we have done nothing, nor, as a nation, is it proposed to take any steps to cope with the evil in the future. But in France they do these things better, or at least propose to do them better, than with us. They do not propose to indulge in a general howl against the motor-car because it stirs up more voluminously than any other vehicle, but by their Government will summon an International Congress to discuss the whole question. This Congress will be held next November in Paris, under the patronage of the President of the Republic, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the Minister of the Interior and of Public Works.

My personal knowledge of Zanzibar is limited to such information as can be gleaned from Cornwall's Geography and a table atlas, whereon this island Sultanate



THE DE DION AND SIZAIRE CARS LEAVING FOR HAVRE.

THE NEW YORK-PARIS MOTOR RACE: COMPETITORS LEAVING PARIS FOR HAVRE.

The competitors in the New York-Paris race organised by "Le Matin" in connection with the "New York Times," left Paris last week for Havre, where the cars embarked for New York. There were three French competitors: M. Bourcier Saint Chaffray, on a De Dion, M. Godard, and M. Pons, the last on a voiturette. The Italian competitor is Signor Scarfoglio. At New York they will join the German and American competitors. Eight cars will take part in the race.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL.

available; but roads there must be in the Protectorate, or why should his Imperial Majesty the Sultan honour the Daimler Motor Company with an order for a 42-h.p. Daimler chassis, with a wheel-base of 11 ft. 6 in., to be fitted with a Pullman limousine body, by Messrs. H. J. Mulliner, of Bedford Park, Chiswick, W.? I feel convinced that his Imperial Majesty was induced to command the great Coventry firm after perusing Owen

Llewellyn's fascinating book "The South-Bound Car," and realising that the car which would stand 800 miles of Spanish roads would smile at Zanzibar.

The ignorance of those in authority of the huge importance of the native motor industry, and the bulk of the motor trade in this country, is more than lamentable. Yet these are the people who, with a most reprehensible ignorance of the subject, will initiate repressive legislation at the bidding of a certain section of ease-and-comfort-loving provincials, who are hard to better of the belief that the public highways of this country are for their private use and enjoyment. An example of this lack of knowledge in high quarters was instanced on the occasion of the annual dinner of the Scottish Automobile Club, by that rare and enthusiastic motorist, Sir John Macdonald, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland. Not very long ago Sir John met two members of the present Government socially one evening, and in the course of conversation asked them if they had the slightest idea how much money had been spent in this country upon cars during the then past year. One sapient gentleman said the other one hundred thousand pounds. Sir John then asked them if they would be surprised to learn

sixty, and John then



THE WERNER CAR LEAVING FOR HAVRE.

is shown about the area and shape of a bee's wing. Local road-lore likely to be of value to the motorist is not



THE ITALIAN ZÜST CAR LEAVING FOR HAVRE.

that during that period motor-cars to the value of £3,440,000 had been imported alone into this country!

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are weak and ailing through deficient assimilation. The trouble is they do not like meat or cannot digest it. There is an easy way out of the difficulty—a little "Lemco" stirred into milk will nearly always work wonders. Doctors frequently prescribe it to be used in this way— $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of warm milk.



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REVIEWS.

THE American lady who writes under the name of "Charles Egbert Craddock" has not, we think, departed from her own high standard in "The Wind-fall" (Chatto and Windus). The book is a work of art, executed with a firm, sure hand. It is a study of character in which the influence of natural surroundings is never lost to sight. Miss Murfree's readers will not be surprised to find that the scene is laid at the foot of the Great Smoky Mountains, nor that a mountain family makes its centre-piece. There is the practised, sympathetic treatment of the forest, word-painting which is not easily equalled or excelled, and there is, notably, the description of the illicit distillers' hiding-place in the bowels of the mountain—

The glimmer of a tallow dip was adequate to summon glittering coruscations from the great crystals of iridescent calc-spar that studded the ceiling, and the limestone walls reflected the light with myriad sparkles. Their gleaming whiteness was shared by the stalactites which hung down from the roof to meet the stalagmites uprising from the floor, and in the midst of this colonnade of the fantastic sculpture of the waters and the ages . . . the Moonshiner had mounted his still. The great rotund copper, standing over the rude furnace of stone-masonry; the slouching, uncouth figures of the distillers, with their grotesque shadows following them amidst these columns of mystic whiteness; the coiling worm, the big ungainly mash-tubs, the reeking mass of refuse-pomace at one side, were all as incongruous with the weird subterranean beauty of the place as some unseemly work of kitchening wrought in the halls of a palace.

The cave has its tragedy. It is a far cry from these uttermost confines of civilisation to New England; but Mary E. Wilkins stands in the same relation to her Eastern villages as Charles Egbert Craddock to the mountaineers. "The Fair Lavinia and Others" (Harper) is a collection of short stories, in which we are delighted to discover Mrs. Wilkins-Freeman once more at her best. There is no one to rival her in her own field. The little grim tale called "The Gold," in this volume, deserves particular mention.

"Pip" (Blackwood) is clever—very, except for its inane title. Mr. Ian Hay has analysed the heart of a boy in it, not an easy thing to do truthfully and without mawkishness. "The Playmate" (Heinemann) is another study that shows both insight and candour, though, perhaps, its humour is a little too premeditated to be quite as taking as Mr. Turley intends.

The "Fifty-Two Series" of Messrs. Hutchinson, edited by Alfred Miles, has climbed up to an issue

of two thousand seven hundred and four stories, which must surely be a record. The new volume is "Fifty-Two Excelsior Stories for Boys," and is a capital collection. Mr. Miles and Messrs. Hutchinson also produce "A Book of Heroes"—Alfred, Bayard, Have-lock, Livingstone, and many less famous but not less brave. This and "Heroes of Pioneering" (Seeley), by Mr. Sanderson, stand out, to our mind, as the gift books *par excellence* for English boys.

The Midland Railway Company have recently added to their series of picture postcards, two new sets



THE TEA-ROOM OF EARLE'S HOTEL, GROSVENOR STREET.

The inauguration of the Earle's Hotel on Thursday afternoon took the form of a most brilliant Society function. Excellent musical programmes were most skillfully arranged and carried through by Miss Janotha, the Court Pianist to H.M. the German Emperor, kindly assisted by many well-known singers, in aid of the Shoeless Children's Association, of which H.M. the Queen is patroness. The hotel itself is situated in Grosvenor Street, the centre of fashionable London, and is under the proprietorship of Madame Jenny Jacobs, who has so successfully conducted similar enterprises in South Kensington. The hotel has been luxuriously furnished by Messrs. Hindley and Wilkinson, and the arrangement of the various apartments, the effective colour-schemes that have been employed, and, in fact, every facility that could be suggested by experience in planning an hotel in accordance with twentieth-century ideas, indicate a keen appreciation of the demands and luxurious tastes of the guests for whom they are catering.

under the title of "Derbyshire Holiday Haunts" and "Stately Homes of England." The "Derbyshire Holiday Haunts" introduce new views of the Wye and the Derwent, but the gem of the series is undoubtedly a reproduction of a water-colour drawing, of the Staircase at Haddon Hall associated with the legend of Dorothy Vernon.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London received letters and telegrams from all parts of the country on the celebration of his jubilee. This was an event of interest not only to Londoners, but to British subjects in all parts of the Empire. The far-reaching spiritual influence of the Bishop becomes more apparent from year to year.

The American Bishops have sent to Dr. Winnington-Ingram a beautiful silver ring in memory of his visit last autumn. The subscribers to the Bishop's portrait fund number more than four hundred, and include many distinguished names. It is to be wished that the offering could in some way have represented the poor as well as the rich, for it is not to Dukes and Marquesses that Dr. Ingram has chiefly ministered.

Tickets for the Pan-Anghcan Congress have been raised in price from half-a-guinea to a guinea. Even so, there will be great difficulty in supplying the demand. Five thousand guinea tickets will be issued, but none will be allotted till early in April. It is desired by the promoters of the Congress that people from all parts of the world shall have an equal chance of obtaining them. As regards the Albert Hall gatherings, it has been decided that 2000 seats must be regularly allotted to others than the guinea ticket-holders.

St. Paul's Cathedral has been secured for services on four evenings during Congress week, and meetings will also be held in the suburbs. It is probable that these gatherings will be extended to the provinces, for the foreign visitors are expected to travel widely, and they are to be entertained in some of the chief cities. If they go to places like Manchester and Birmingham, they will certainly be asked to address meetings.

The new Bishop for Mid-China, Dr. Herbert James Molony, has been engaged in missionary work in India since 1890. For the last two years he has been C.M.S. missionary at Juppulpur and examining chaplain to the Bishop of Nagpur. The successor to Bishop G. E. Moule has thus a full knowledge of Oriental life. As Canon Beeching pointed out in his admirable sermon at the consecration in Westminster Abbey, the new Bishop's labours for the C.M.S. among the hill tribes of North India have been so successful as to inspire confidence that he will rule his Chinese province well.

Mr. John Milne has resumed publishing under his own name at 29, Henrietta Street. He has secured an interesting list of authors, among whom are Murray Gilchrist, Louis Becke, Florence Warden, and May Crommelin.

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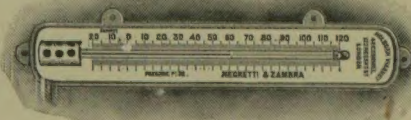
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I have invented a rupture appliance that I can safely say, by 30 years' experience in the rupture business, is the only one that will absolutely hold the rupture and never slip, and yet is light, cool, comfortable, conforms to every movement of the body without chafing or hurting, and costs less than many ordinary trusses. There are no springs or hard lumpy pads, and yet it holds the rupture safely and firmly without pain or inconvenience. I have put the price so low that any person, rich or poor, can buy, and I absolutely guarantee it.



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That is the fairest proposition ever made by a rupture specialist. The banks or any responsible citizen in Marshall will tell you that is the way I do business—always absolutely fair and square.

For several years my appliance has been used in all parts of America, with a wonderful record of success. It has come to be recognized as the only sure, unfailing relief from all the tortures of rupture, and the most reliable method of cure. Thousands of reputable, honest, thankful men and women testify to the great good the Brooks Rupture Appliance has done them. Since its introduction into England, my appliance has brought perfect relief and comfort to many who had suffered for years from rupture.

Mr. John Jones, Caldcote Road, Hartshill, near Atherstone, Warwickshire, writes us as follows:
Hartshill, July 11, 1907.

Mr. Brooks, Sir—Just a line to say I received your appliance quite safe and am very much pleased with it. I am sure it will give satisfaction, and I find it is a great benefit when working, as it gives ease and comfort. I am also able to digest my food so much better. You can make what use you like of this letter as I am sure I will tell anyone who suffers as I have. Thanking you very much for your kindness,

I remain, Yours truly, JOHN JONES.

A gentleman from Blackpool, whose name we will furnish on application, has also found relief. He says:

Blackpool, May 12, 1906.

Dear Sir—I received the appliance on the 1st inst., and am very pleased with it. It adapts itself to the body in a marvellous manner and serves its purpose perfectly. I have never felt so safe or so comfortable before, since I was ruptured. I cycle and take a lot of exercise, but the cushion always stays in place, whatever position I get in.

I am, Yours truly, W. T. S.

If you have tried most everything else, come to me. Where others fail, I have my greatest success. Write me to-day and I will send you my book on Rupture and its cure, showing my appliance and giving you prices and names of people who have tried it and been cured. It is instant relief when all others fail. Remember, I use no salves, no harness, no lies. Just a straight business deal at a reasonable price.

Remember, a letter to America requires 2d. postage. Write your name very plain and be sure to give your full address so there can be no mistake in delivery. Address—

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CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

H. E. KIDSON (Liverpool).—Very pleased to hear from you again.

L. J. McADAM (Southsea).—The British Chess Company, Stroud, can probably meet your requirements.

G. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.—We published in No. 3321 what we considered the better version of the problem you now submit. Have you overlooked this?

C. PLATT (Carlisle).—Thanks for further games.

G. BAKKER (Rotterdam).—Certainly post-cards may be used. We are pleased to know the notice was of service to you.

MALCOLM SIM (Toronto).—Marked for insertion.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3320 received from Laurent Changuion (St. Helena Bay, Cape Colony); of No. 3324 from A. W. Hamilton-Gell (Exeter) and T. A. Truscott (Gillingham); of No. 3325 from José M. Dorda (Ferrol), Scarpa Strudthoff (Vienna), Stettin, Sorrento, and J. Nordlohne (Vienna).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3326 received from Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), J. Hopkinson (Derby), Shadforth, Albert Wolff (Putney), Sorrento, A. Groves (Southend), Nellie Morris (Winchelsea), H. R. Stephenson (Chelmsford), E. J. Winter-Wood, "Stettin," J. D. Tucker (Ilkley).

CHESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Game played in the Inter-State Telegraphic Match between Messrs. W. H. JONES (New South Wales) and C. L. R. BOYCE (Queensland).

Centre Gambit.

WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. J.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Q R to Kt sq	K to R 2nd
2. P to Q 4th	P takes P	20. R to Kt 6th	Q to B sq
3. Q takes P	Kt to Q B 3rd	21. R to Kt sq	R to Q sq
4. Q to K 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	22. P to B 4th	
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
6. P to Q 2nd	P to Q 3rd		

This variation of the Centre Gambit is a well known one, and all the authorities agree that Castling is now the best move.

7. B to Kt 4th B to Q 2nd
8. B takes Kt B takes B
9. Castles Castles
10. P to B 3rd B takes Kt
11. B takes B Kt to K sq
12. Kt to K 2nd B to Q 2nd

Black's anxiety to entrench himself is amusing, but he is impairing the efficiency of his own forces. No defence against a gathering storm is so good as a vigorous counter-attack.

13. P to K Kt 4th P to K B 3rd
14. P to K R 4th R to B 2nd
15. Kt to Q 4th Q to K 2nd
16. Kt to B 5th B takes Kt
17. Kt P takes B

The opened file gives White a fine opportunity, especially as Black cannot bring his Queen's Rook quickly to his help.

17. P to Q B 3rd
18. P to R 5th P to K R 3rd

By W. A. SHINKMAN.

White: K at Q 3rd, R at K R 4th, Bs at K Kt 2nd and K B 2nd, Ps at Q R 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.

Black: K at Q R 4th, P at Q R 3rd.

White mates in three moves.

By H. F. L. MEYER (from the *Hampstead Express*).

White: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q B 4th, B at K 2nd, Ps at Q R 4th and Q B 5th.

Black: K at Q R 4th, B at K R 8th, Kt at Q R 8th, Ps at Q R 3rd and K Kt 7th.

White mates in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3325.—By E. MAUER.

WHITE
1. Q to K Kt sq
2. Kt to Kt 4th (ch)
3. Q mates

BLACK
K to B 3rd
K moves

If Black play 1. K to K 5th, 2. Kt to Q B 6th, if 1. K to Q 5th, 2. Kt to B 5th (dis. ch), etc. Several correspondents point out that 1. Kt to Kt 4th (ch) also solves this problem.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

Game played in a Correspondence Match between M. LE COMMANDANT PIERREFITTE (Tours, France) and DR. SYDNEY COLE (Wilts County).

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

WHITE (Mons. P.)	BLACK (Dr. C.)	WHITE (Mons. P.)	BLACK (Dr. C.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	13. K to Q 2nd	P to K B 4th
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	14. P takes P	P to B 5th
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	A well-judged reply. If Q takes B P, White might continue Kt to Q 4th.	
4. B to Kt 5th	B to K 2nd	15. Q R to K sq	B to Kt 5th
5. P to K 3rd	Castles	16. P takes P	
6. Kt to B 3rd	Kt to K 5th	If P to K 4th, the King becomes rather dangerously exposed.	

There is some doubt about this, and met in the right way, it should not prove good. For instance: 7. Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt; 8. B takes B, Q takes B; 9. Kt to Q 2nd, with an advantage.

7. B takes B Q takes B
8. P takes P Kt takes Kt
9. P takes Kt P takes P
10. Q to B 2nd

The exchanges have left White with a weak Q B P, which he should try to get rid of speedily. This he neglects to do.

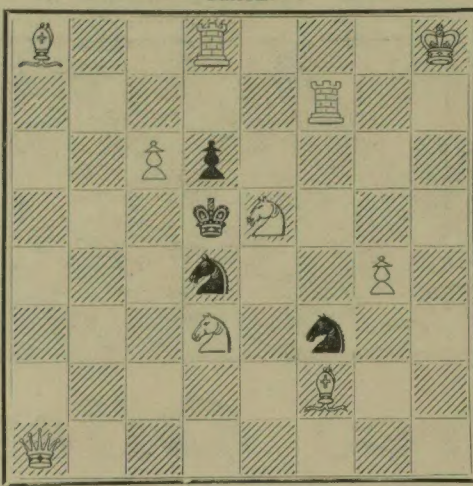
10. P to Q B 4th
11. B to Q 3rd P to K R 3rd

By this move, inferior to P to K B 4th, Black succeeds in his object of tempting White to commit himself to a fruitless King's side attack.

12. P to K R 4th Kt to B 3rd

PROBLEM No. 3328.—By F. R. GITTINS

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

By the death of Michael Tschigorin, Russia has lost the most brilliant professor of the game that country of great chess players has yet produced. In 1880, by his defeat of Schiffers, he stepped into the position of Russian champion. Then followed a period in which no tournament was complete without him, culminating in his success in the sensational New York Congress of 1889, when he tied with Weiss for first place. In 1895 he came second to Pillsbury at Hastings, beating Lasker by half a point, but since then he has slowly and steadily declined. His most recent performances have been marked by a melancholy falling off of power, to which, possibly, ill health may have largely contributed. His style of play was essentially of the attacking order, always going for the enemy's King with all his strength, and many beautiful games mark the triumph of his tactics. As a theorist he was not safe to follow, but no one could more readily detect the weakness of other propositions, as his memorable games with Steinitz in the Evans' and Two Knights' Defence so amply proved. Born in 1850, he had but shortly entered his fifty-ninth year at the time of his decease.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 18, 1901), with two codicils, of MR. SAMUEL LEES, of Park Bridge, Ashton-under-Lyne, who died on Oct. 5, has been proved by Gilbert Lees and Maurice Lees, the sons, the value of the estate being £162,576. The testator gives £10,000, in trust, for his grandson Kenneth; £20,000, in trust, for his daughter Mary Lees; £5000 each to John Lees Suthers and Gertrude Mary Suthers; the income from £5000, in trust, for Roland John Lees and his wife Lilly; and £25 per annum to his cousin Sarah Lees Hague. All other his estate and effects he leaves to his sons Gilbert, Maurice, John, and Leonard.

The will (dated Sept. 24, 1906), with four codicils, of SIR JOHN STRACHEY, G.C.S.I., of 37, Cornwall Gardens, who died on Dec. 19, was proved on Jan. 16 by Lieutenant-Colonel John Strachey, the son, the value of the property being £26,808 14s. 10d. Subject to small bequests, the whole of the estate is to be held in trust for his wife for life, and then for his daughters Nina Mary Lawrence, and Jane.

The will (dated April 16, 1907) of LIEUTENANT-COLONEL EDWARD SANDERSON TOZER, of the Chestnuts, Sheffield, has been proved by William Tozer, the brother, and Edward Gardner Appleby, the value of the property being £58,175. The testator gives £1000 to the Cutlers' Company; £500 each to the Royal Infirmary, the Royal Hospital, and the Jessop Hospital (Sheffield), the Royal Metal Trades Pension Society, and the Railway Benevolent Institution; £1000 and an annuity during widowhood of £800 to his wife; one half of the sale price of his ordinary shares in Steel, Peach and Tozer, steel-manufacturers, to his brother William; and £500 each to his nephews and nieces. The residue of his property he leaves to his children, and in default of issue to his brother and three sisters.

The will (dated June 16, 1907) of MRS. CAROLINE FREDERICA HAMILTON, of 70, Queen's Gate, who died on Dec. 1, was proved on Jan. 16 by John Herbert Wicks, the nephew, the value of the estate being £57,483. The testatrix bequeaths £8000 to her nephew Colonel Gawen Rowan Hamilton; £1000 to Harriot, Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin; £8000 each to her nephew and niece, John Herbert Wicks and Gertrude Lætitia Wicks; £4000 each to her nephews Charles Walter, Francis Walter, and Harold Walter; £1000 to Mrs. Orfla Fisher; £100 each to the Charity Organisation Society, the Church Army, the London Hospital, and the Consumption Hospital, Fulham Road, and legacies to relatives and servants. The residue of her property she leaves to John Herbert Wicks.

The will (dated Dec. 7, 1907) of MR. HENRY GILBERT GREATREX, of 76, Clarendon Road, Putney, and the Constitutional Club, Northumberland Avenue, who died on Dec. 31, was proved on Jan. 21 by Bertram Greatrex, the brother, Henry Oscar Jarrett, and Humphrey Edward Gibson Bartlett, the value of the property being £40,061. He gives £1100, the furniture and

(Continued overleaf.)

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THOMAS HUNT, Esq.,
late Medical Officer of Health,
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Changes in the weather, temperature, wind, and other such incidents inevitably leave their marks upon the skin, and give rise to illness of the skin. The result is found in bad complexions, roughening, reddening and chafing of the skin, and the graver skin troubles of which these are the early symptoms. The need, therefore, for a cooling, healing, and curative medicinal and toilet preparation is great, and this need is perfectly met by "Antexema."

Those who are annoyed by the appearance of their face, hands or neck, or who are irritated or made uncomfortable by smarting, slight inflammation or chafed skin are often tempted to use cold cream or some other greasy preparation, which does not benefit the skin at all. Such emollients are destitute of healing power, they are not at all slightly in use, and by clogging the pores and hindering their activities they injure the health of the skin and work further mischief. In "Antexema" you have a cure

For all Skin Troubles.

The point to be particularly emphasised is the fact that "Antexema" cures every form of skin illness known to dermatologists. "Antexema" is not simply a cure for eczema in its various forms, psoriasis, nettlerash, and other such serious skin complaints, but it cures the little every-day skin ailments. What should also be remembered is the fact that what are regarded as minor skin troubles, if neglected, develop into grave troubles, and eventually you find yourself suffering from some unpleasant, disfiguring and humiliating form of skin illness. "Antexema" is indisputably the best possible preparation, and its effects are almost magical. "Antexema" possesses innumerable advantages, but it is only necessary to mention two or three of them to show how infinitely superior it is to everything else on the market. It should be noted, first, that "Antexema" is a doctor's remedy, and that it has a reputation extending over a period of nearly a quarter of a century. Next, "Antexema" is non-poisonous and cannot possibly injure the most tender and sensitive skin, and it may freely be applied to the dainty skin of a baby in arms. As soon as "Antexema" is applied it is absorbed by the skin, and it forms an artificial cuticle over the affected part which protects it from germs and injury, and under this film healthy skin grows. The most remarkable point is, however, the immediate relief given by "Antexema."

All smarting and irritation stops as soon as it is used, and scores of letters are received from former sufferers, who state that, after being unable to get a restful sleep for months, they enjoyed a refreshing night's rest after one application of "Antexema."

Why should anybody go about with red, rough hands, chapped or cracked skin, or other similar discomforts, when in "Antexema" a perfect cure will be found? The most beautiful hands lose all their charm if the skin is not soft, clear, and delicately tinted. This clearness, smoothness, and daintiness of tint is regained by using "Antexema," and innumerable letters have been received from those whose hands they have restored to healthy beauty, and whose complexions are now spotless.

Readers should realise that since the discovery of "Antexema" there is no earthly reason for continuing to suffer from skin illness. The "Antexema" way of curing skin troubles is invariably successful, and you have only to adopt it to be convinced that this is so. The "Antexema" treatment is equally suitable for every type of skin complaint, and as it can be carried out without any interference whatever with one's comfort or ordinary vocation, the question for every one attacked with skin illness is "Why continue to suffer?" You can get immediate relief and can be cured. Why not take advantage of the wonderful remedy offered by science?

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Always recollect that "Antexema" is not a greasy ointment but a liquid which is absorbed immediately it is applied to the skin, and is invisible in use. Every chemist supplies "Antexema." You can get a bottle immediately, and if you are wise you will do so. "Antexema" is more than a medicinal preparation. It is an indispensable toilet necessity, and is far and away superior to any emollient on the market, and possesses wonderful curing and healing virtues. "Antexema" is supplied by all Chemists and Stores at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d. per bottle, or can be obtained direct, post free, in plain wrapper, for 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d., from the Antexema Company, 83, Castle Road, London, N.W. "Antexema" can be obtained of Chemists and Stores in Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, India, and all British Dominions. With every bottle is enclosed a copy of the family handbook, "Skin Troubles."



For the speedy cure of Blackheads and all Skin Blemishes, "Antexema" is unequalled.



All skin irritation and sore places are quickly cured by "Antexema."



"Antexema" immediately stops irritation and cures Chilblains and Chaps.



For the man who shaves too close or whose face is tender under the razor.

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when you get rid of that muddy complexion, when the whites of your eyes lose that yellowish tinge, when a touch of Nature's carmine tints your cheeks, when your step is firm, and your general appearance suggests that you are not troubled with "nerves," when you are able to take a ten-mile walk, or tackle an extra turn of hard work without undue fatigue, and when you enjoy your food and suffer no uneasy sensations

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domestic effects, and the income from £10,000 and from his interest in the freehold premises, 5, Strand, to his wife; £1100 to his brother; £1000 to his sister, Ellen Whitehouse Hill; £1000 to Henry O-car Jarrett; £100 to the Walsall Cottage Hospital; and legacies to persons in the employ of his late firm. The residue of his property he leaves to his brother, sister, and Henry Oscar Jarrett.

The will (dated July 6, 1906), with two codicils, of MR. STROUD LINCOLN COCKS, of Uplands, Diss, Norfolk, who died on Oct. 27, was proved on Jan. 13 by Stroud Lincoln Cocks and the Rev. Frank Robert Cocks, the sons, and Miss Caroline Louisa Howe, the gross value of the estate being £464,572. The testator gives to his niece, Caroline Louisa Howe, £5300, an annuity of £1250, the money on deposit with Messrs. Barclay, and his residence and furniture; to Amelia, Esther, and Mabel Howe £3333 each; to Mrs. West, Mary Gander, Florence Ida Matthews, and Frank Gull Howe £500 each; to the Diss Church Hall, £1000; to the Norwich Hospital, £500; to the Agricultural Benevolent Society, the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and the Colchester Idiot Asylum, £100 each; and many other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his children, except his son Arthur Harold, who is already provided for, and the issue of any of them as may have predeceased him.

The will (dated Oct. 28, 1907) of MAJOR ARTHUR HENRY STUART ELWES, M.V.O., of Congham House, Lynn, Norfolk, who died on Nov. 2, was proved on Dec. 28 by Mrs. Millicent Ella Honora Elwes, the widow, and Henry Birkbeck, the gross value of the estate being £64,035. Subject to a legacy of £1000 to his wife, the testator leaves everything he shall die possessed of, in trust, for her until she comes into the fortune under her parents' marriage settlement, and then to his eldest son.

The will (dated April 9, 1906) of the RIGHT HON. ANTHONY EVELYN MELBOURNE ASHLEY, P.C., of

13, Cadogan Square, and Broadlands, Hants, who died on Nov. 15, was proved on Jan. 28 by Lady Alice Elizabeth Ashley, the widow, and Wilfrid William Ashley, M.P., the son, the value of the estate being £150,613. The testator gives £1000, his town house and furniture, a jointure, charged on the Broadlands estate, of £1000, and the income from £20,000, to his wife; £16,000, his freehold property in Yorkshire, and on the death of his mother £20,000, to his son Anthony Henry Evelyn; £1000 each to his brother Anthony Cecil and to his sister-in-law Charlotte Farquhar; and the residue of his personal property to his son Wilfrid. All his real estate is to follow the trusts of the Broadlands settled property.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1900) of GEORGE EDWARD, EARL SONDES, of Lees Court, Faversham, Kent, who died on Oct. 1, was proved on Jan. 24 by Lewis Arthur, now Earl Soudes, the brother, and the Hon. Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, the value of the estate being £91,382. The testator gives all accruing and arrears of rent, live and dead stock and crops to his brother; his personal effects, collection of stuffed birds, and the contents of his flat in town to his mother; and gifts to his other brother and sisters. The Lees Court Estate and the residue of his property he settles on his said brother Lewis Arthur, his mother having the use for life of the mansion house there.

The following important wills have now been proved—
Mrs. Margaret Duff Payne, Ventnor House, Hornsea, York £62,712
Mr. George Anthony Battcock, Ambler House, Maidenhead, and 4, Carlton Street, Regent Street £43,165
Mr. James Wilson, D.L., Currygrane, Edgerworthstown, Longford £37,438
Mr. Thomas Barnett, Knighton Grange, Chichester, and Holmlees, Worthing £34,491
Mr. Frederic Thomas Elworthy, Foxdown, Wellington, Somerset £31,180

Mr. James Unwin Heygate, York Road, South-end £24,838
Sir Edward W. N. Klocker, Castle Hill House, Dover £18,962
Lord Granville Gordon, The Raleigh Club, Regent Street £6,414
His Honour Judge the Hon. Arthur Russell, The Links, Woking £6381

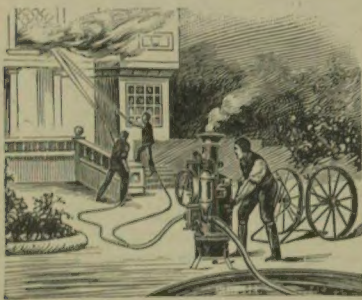
We are informed by Messrs. Engall and Crane, solicitors to Mrs. Tingley, that Mrs. Tingley considers some remarks made by Mr. Gilbert Chesterton in "Our Note Book" of Dec. 7 an unwarrantable attack upon her principles. We regret that Mrs. Tingley should have put this construction upon comment which was published without the least intention to give offence.

Among the historical pageants of the year, that of Dover, which takes place from July 27 to Aug. 1, will possess a unique interest. A beautifully illustrated pamphlet, containing some details of the pageant and the town of Dover, will be sent free on application to the Secretary, Pageant House, Dover.

Collectors of pictorial postcards, especially those interested in railway subjects, will welcome the three new sets just issued by the Great Northern Railway. The "Edition de Luxe" set, consisting of six bevelled gilt-edged cards illustrating cathedrals on the Great Northern route, is sold at 3d. the set. The other two sets, one illustrating types of G. N. locomotives, and the other historical castles, are sold at 2d. per set of six cards.

We understand the set of lantern-slides issued by the Carron Company, illustrating their well-known sea-trip between Scotland and London, is rapidly being taken up, and secretaries of societies who wish these should make early application to the company's Shipping Manager at 125, Buchanan Street, Glasgow. These slides, together with lecture, are lent free of charge.

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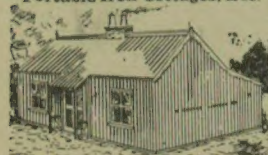
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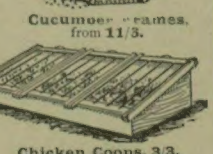
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